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No. 15.

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by

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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912, and the present is the fifteenth issue. The arrangement of the various sections has been altered somewhat, but the principal details are given on similar lines to those adopted in previous issues. The matter has been divided into four main Chapters covering information on Prices, Wages, Employment and Associations respectively. This arrangement will facilitate ready comparison of cognate matters. Thus all information dealing with comparisons of price levels is now gathered together in the one chapter instead of, as in previous issues, being given in various separated parts of the Report.

New features which were included in the last issue of this Report have been continued in the present issue. These are statistics relating to (i) Employers' Associations, (ii) Co-operative Societies and (iii) the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. Another international comparison appears in the Chapter dealing with Wages, in which effective or real wages in various countries are compared.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	works, &c. Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
v.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.
		U .	1

In previous issues attention has been drawn to the great variety of sources of the data upon which this Report is based.

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It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of State and Commonwealth Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house gents and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

My special thanks are due to Mr. J. T. Sutcliffe, the Supervisor of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the marked ability and zeal displayed by him in the performance of the complex duties attaching to his position, and to the staff under his control for the ready and capable assistance rendered by them at all times.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,

Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne, 27th July, 1925.

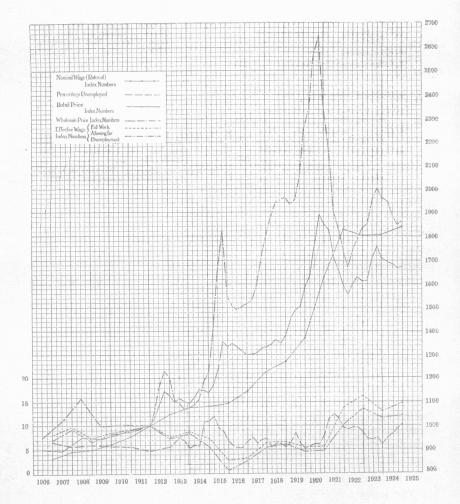
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Retail and Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed.



Note.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1861 to 1923 were given in some detail in previous Reports. In this Section results are included for the year 1924.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article refer to a uniform quality, and, in cases where more than one source of information was utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining regularly the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities, this idea has for the present been abandoned.

2. Basis.—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres, but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to 92.* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity, in the units of measurement specified is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

^{*} In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass
	GROUP I						
	GROUP I	· Sand			GROUP V.		
Pig Rod and Bar Angle and T	Mxd. Nos. Stafford	ton	$6\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$	Currants Raisins Herrings	Sultanas	lb. doz. 1-lb.	1,400 1,400 50
Plate Hoop	,,,	,,	3	Salmon	1 lb. tall Alaska	"	50
Galvanized Finned Plates Fencing Wire Lead, sheet	26 gauge I.C. Coke No. 8	cwt. ton	5 60 6 1	Sardines Coffee Cocoa Sugar Macaroni	Halves Plantation		100 200 100 22 200
,, Pipes Copper, sheet Quicksilver Coal	Newcastle, on wharf	lb. ton	2,000 12 600	Sago Rice Salt	Australian fine	cwt.	7 2 7
	1			Mustard	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb.	6
	GROUP II.			Blue	Coleman's White Keen's Australian	. lb.	100 50 90
Branbags Cornsacks Woolpacks		doz.	110 250 200	Candles	Rangoon Two Seas Po'ket Pcs.	lb.	1,600 1,300
Waxed Kip Waxed Split Light Crop		lb.	600 600 600	Tea		gaillon	3,000 1,700
Vool	Raw Greasy Reaper	", ", ",	24,000 12,200 150		GROUP VI		
'allow	and Binder Mutton Prime	ton	13	Beef	Average quality	100 lbs.	390
	GROUP II	Ι.		Mutton Veal Lamb Pork	;; ;; ;;	lb.	33,000 2,000 5,600 3,700
Vheat	•••••	bushel ton	500 48		GROUP VII	r.	
tran 'ollard 'olats' 'latine al sarley 'faize Lay 'haff traw 'eas 'otatoes fait 'nions	Milling Colonial Malting Feed . Best Mngr. Prime . Victorian	bushel ton bushel ton bushel ton bushel ton bushel ton bushel ton	14 1,200 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,35 135 25 55 40 140 3	Cement White Lead	Flooring 6 x 1 ½ 6 x 5 6 x 5 6 x 5 8 x 5 9 x 4 9 weather- boards Oregon Shelving Portland Welsh 20 x 10	100 ft. lin. "" "" 1,000 ft. sup. "ask ton 1,000	30 30 30 30 200 20 10 30 30
	GROUP IV.				GROUP VII	I.	
am acon heese utter ard ggs oney eeswax ondensed Milk	Best Fresh Bulk Ordinary Bacchus Marsh	lb. ,,, doz. lb. doz. lb.	800 3,200 1,500 9,500 200 1,800 600 40 160	Cream of Tartar Carbonate of Soda Saltpetre . Sulphur Caustic Soda Alum Cyanide Potas- sium	In kegs Refined Lump	lb. ton "cwt. ton lb.	400 12 12 13 14 7 14 570

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These index-numbers are shown in the following table —

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers, 1861 to 1924, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, &c.	III. Agricul- tural Pro- duce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemi- cals.	All Com- modities together.
1861 1871 1881 1891	1,438 1,096 1,178 895 1,061	1,381 1,257 1,115 847 774	1,583 1,236 1,012 1,024 928	1,008 864 935 995 1,029	1,963 1,586 1,421 1,032 1,048	 888 1,345	1,070 1,044 1,091 780 841	2,030 1,409 1,587 1,194 917	1,538 1,229 1,121 945 974
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	1,000 1,021 1,046 1,099 1,284 1,695 2,129 2,416 6,125 2,298 2,173 1,942 1,826 1,835	1,000 991 1,070 1,032 1,017 1,423 2,008 2,360 2,363 2,624 1,362 1,681 2,148 2,418	1,000 1,370 1,097 1,207 2,162 1,208 1,157 1,444 1,985 2,439 1,767 1,628 1,778	1,000 1,206 1,054 1,137 1,530 1,485 1,423 1,454 1,651 2,209 2,000 1,648 1,837 1,655	1,000 1,052 1,024 1,021 1,133 1,322 1,343 1,422 1,516 1,918 1,976 1,869 1,746	1,000 1,357 1,252 1,507 2,435 2,403 2,385 2,385 2,348 3,279 2,158 1,787 2,579 2,223	1,000 1,057 1,128 1,081 1,275 1,491 1,884 2,686 2,851 3,226 2,733 2,005 2,025 1,815	1,000 978 995 1,253 1,528 1,760 2,171 3,225 2,898 2,825 2,303 1,965 1,933 1,806	1,000 1,170 1,088 1,149 1,604 1,504 1,662 1,934 2,055 2,480 1,903 1,758 1,944 1,885

Note.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers have in each case been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; that is to say, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,885 in 1924. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1924, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were higher in 1911 than in 1901, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore less.

The general index-number for the year 1924 shows a decrease of 3.0 per cent. compared with that for 1923. In Groups I. and II. increases of 0.5 and 12.6 per cent. respectively were recorded. All other groups showed decreases ranging from 1.4 per cent. in the case of Group V. (Groceries) to 13.8 per cent. in Group VI. (Meat).

The index-numbers for the full period from 1871 to 1911 (and for 1861 and 1866) are given in Report No. 1, page 48.

4. Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.—The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1924 and the first quarter of 1925:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1924 and First Quarter, 1925 (Base 1911 = 1,000).

	3.	Index Numbers.					
Group.	No. of Com- modities.	Jan. to March, 1924.	April to June, 1924.	July to Sept., 1924.	Oct. to Dec., 1924.	Jan. to March, 1925.	
I. Metals and Coal II. Textiles, Leather, etc. III. Agricultural Produce IV. Dairy Produce V. Groceries VII. Meat VII. Building Materials VIII. Chemicals	14 10 16 9 21 5 10 7	1,830 2,586 1,660 1,725 1,715 2,383 1,955 1,848	1,832 2,448 1,603 1,649 1,714 2,232 1,875 1,805	1,836 2,280 1,654 1,689 1,728 2,064 1,764 1,785	1,843 2,357 1,671 1,558 1,738 2,212 1,664 1,784	1,842 2,244 1,679 1,498 1,742 2,239 1,676 1,784	
All Groups*	92	1,946	1,880	1,848	1,866	1,848	

^{*} Weighted average.

5. Variations since Outbreak of War.—The variations in the indexnumbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1924, and for each month from January, 1924, to April, 1925, are shown in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1924, and Monthly, January, 1924, to April, 1925. (Base July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Textiles Leather, etc.	Agri- cultural Produce.	Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mater- ials.	VIII. Chemi- cals.	All Groups
July 1914 Year 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
	1,667	2,220	1,54J	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
Jan. 1924 Feb. " March " April " May ", June ", July " Sept. ", Nov. ", Dec. ",	1,656 1,665 1,665 1,664 1,665 1,662 1,666 1,667 1,669 1,671 1,672 1,679	2,439 2,392 2,292 2,322 2,287 2,119 2,095 2,066 2,141 2,155 2,195	1,622 1,548 1,490 1,479 1,506 1,515 1,525 1,580 1,539 1,562 1,552 1,578	1,492 1,457 1,353 1,325 1,398 1,391 1,431 1,390 1,386 1,346 1,276 1,263	1,654 1,663 1,668 1,647 1,661 1,676 1,677 1,666 1,673 1,673 1,675 1,691	1,459 1,507 1,442 1,450 1,323 1,356 1,281 1,195 1,343 1,330 1,370 1,393	1,809 1,778 1,774 1,726 1,720 1,689 1,666 1,609 1,556 1,541 1,528 1,485	1,847 1,781 1,765 1,758 1,758 1,740 1,740 1,740 1,740	1,739 1,715 1,665 1,659 1,633 1,626 1,615 1,619 1,631 1,630
fan. 1925	1,679	2,115	1,591	1,205	1,697	1,392	1,521	1,740	1,633
feb. "	1,669	2,086	1, 564	1,226	1,689	1,423	1,518	1,740	1,625
March "	1,670	1,982	1,558	1,306	1,677	1,327	1,550	1,740	1,601
April "	1,666	1,903	1,551	1,348	1,656	1,313	1,548	1,728	1,584

6. Seasonal Fluctuations.—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1924. These are given in the following table, firstly, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1924 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and of house rent) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1924.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	A pril to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,946	1,880	1,848	1,866	1,885
	1,946 1,032	1,880 997	1,848 980	1,866	1,888

In both wholesale and retail prices there was a decrease during the year 1924 as compared with the year 1923.

7. Prices, 1923 and 1924.—In Section 3 of the Appendix particulars are given as to the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1923 and 1924. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

§ 2. Retail Prices-Food, Groceries, and Rent.

1. General.—In normal circumstances changes in the cost of living due to variations in prices and not to alteration in standard can best be measured by means of index-numbers of prices. A "composite unit," consisting of appropriate quantities of the commodities which enter into general consumption in Australia, and including housing accommodation, has, therefore, been adopted, and a comparison of the value of this composite unit at the prices ruling at any given date with the value determined by means of the prices ruling at some basic date furnishes the retail price indexnumber for the given date, and indicates the proportionate increase or decrease in the amount of money necessary to purchase such a composite unit. This method of computation is usually known as the "aggregate expenditure method." There are other methods of computing index-numbers, but

probably none so satisfactorily combines simplicity of procedure with accuracy of result. Investigations concerning retail prices are made by this Bureau in respect of the following matters:—

- (i.) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.
- (ii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.
- (iii.) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.
- (iv.) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns.
- (v.) Intermittent Householders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and prices-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results. A discussion of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was furnished in Appendixes to Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912. In Appendix 1, to Report No. 9, an endeavour was made to set forth the essentials of the problem and of its solution.

For further particulars concerning the "aggregate expenditure method" of index-numbers, reference may be made to Report No. 6, pages 19 and 20, and to Report No. 12, pages 22 and 23.

- 2 Cost of Commodities, Standard of Living, and Expenditure on Living.—A change in the "cost of living" may be due to a change in the standard of living, or in the retail price level, or in both; the expenditure on living depends thus on three factors, viz.:—
 - (i.) The nature of the commodities consumed;
 - (ii) The quantities of the commodities consumed; and
 - (iii.) The prices of these commodities.

A change in any one of these may produce a change in the expenditure on living. In order to obtain index-numbers that will satisfactorily measure variation in price level, it is necessary that the particular series of commodities selected, and the relative quantities of these, remain constant. This phase of the subject is dealt with more fully in Labour Report No. 1, Appendix VIII.; in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 17–18; in Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 27 to 46; in Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130; and in Part II. of Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9.

Notwithstanding the explicit statement of the purpose and scope of these investigations given in the various Labour Reports, misunderstanding in regard thereto is still prevalent. Many persons, having noticed that a different regimen gives a very different aggregate cost, have thought that the computed price-indexes must vary considerably with change of regimen. In Labour Bulletin No. 14, pp. 127 to 130, it is shown, by calculations based on

widely different regimens, that the mode adopted of investigating retail price level is not vitiated by employing a fixed regimen. Where a standard of living, or living wage, has been fixed, the tables can be used as a basis to determine the variations in the cost of living until such time as the regimen used as a basis for estimation has ceased to be fairly representative of the usage of the community. Should a change be necessary, certain safeguards which have been indicated in Labour Report No. 1, Appendixes VIII. and IX., and further dealt with in Appendix I. of Labour Report No. 9 must be applied.

The Composite Unit.—The 47 items making up the "composite unit" may be divided into four groups, viz., (i.) groceries and bread, (ii.) dairy produce, (iii.) meat, (iv.) housing. The cost of these items covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

Special investigations have been made with reference to variations in the cost of the items and services included in the balance of expenditure,

and the results are given in § 3 of this Chapter.

The index-numbers computed on the basis of food, groceries, and housing in the past can be accepted as a fair reflection of the variation in the whole ordinary household expenditure in normal times. The question of procedure in abnormal circumstances was referred to in Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20 to 22.

The constitution of the "composite unit" is shown hereunder.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unity of Quantity.	" Mass Unit."	Commodity or Service.	Unity of Quantity.	" Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES	(INCLUDING	BREAD).	GROUP III.	—МЕАТ.	
1. Bread 2. Flour, ordinary 3. Tea 4. Coffee 5. Sugar 6. Rice 7. Sago 9. Oatmeal 10. Raisins 11. Currants 12. Starch 13. Blue 14. Candles 15. Soap 16. Potatoes 17. Onions 18. Kerosene	14 lbs. lb.	468 111 30 2 460 50 8 73 35 14 14 1 16 64 64 68 17	26. Beef, sirloin 27. Beef, rib	1b.	67 82 12 14 24 53 53 39 11 32 92 62 30 40 62 15 31
GROUP II.—DA	AIRY PRODUCTS	S,	44. Pork, loin 45. Pork, belly 46. Pork, chops	99 99	10 8
19. Milk	lb.	300 95 15 18	GROUP IV	-Housing.	
22. Eggs 23. Bacon, middle 24. Bacon, shoulder 25. Ham	lb.	16 16 8	47. House Accommodat-	week	46

This inquiry so far as the capital cities are concerned goes back to 1901, and all possible precautions have been taken to ensure accuracy.

- 4. Other Investigations.—(i.) General.—As already indicated, these are concerned with (1) Annual variations in the price index-numbers for 200 towns, (2) the cost of living according to householders' budget inquiries, (3) special inquiries as to the cost of food, groceries, and housing in various towns and localities, and (4) the investigation by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.
- (ii.) Price-Indexes for 200 Towns.—An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150, and from November, 1923, the number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1922 were published in various issues of the Report. Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to 30 towns. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers published for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.
- (iii.) Householders' Budgets.—The first collection of these was made in 1910-11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessaries of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns, and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63-71.
- (iv.) Special Investigations.—During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars inquiries were made in over 100 towns and localities, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.
- (v.) Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.—In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission are given hereinafter.

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage-Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Rent Food Clothing Wiscellaneous	£ s. d. 1 0 6 2 6 2 1 9 0 1 0 10	£ s. d. 1 2 0 2 6 9 1 7 0 1 1 4	£ s. d. 0 17 0 2 3 1 1 6 0 1 0 1	£ s. d. 0 19 6 2 7 2 1 8 3 1 1 2	£ s. d. 0 19 0 2 4 11 1 7 9 1 2 3	£ s. d 0 19 0 2 8 11 1 9 2 0 19 10
Total	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage-Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Vears	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ 8. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914	 3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915	 3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916	 3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917	 4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918	 4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919	 4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920	 5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The results of investigations into the variation in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given in § 3 of this Chapter.

5. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1901 to 1924.—(i.) General.—Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, are shown for the capital city of each State in the following table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations from year to year, in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years:—

Retail Price Index-Numbers-Capital Cities, 1901 to 1924.†

The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

	1 1		1		1		1		1	1		1	-
Town.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1915.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
			G	ROUP	I.—GI	ROCERI	ES.						
Sydney	876 897 1,011 949 1,006 935	904 817 969 903 1,013 888	1,018 924 1,087 958 1,276 1,003	996 1,076 1,061 1.113	1,310	1,210 1.329	1,344	1,592	1,926 2,155 2,030	1,907	1,705 1,841 1,760	1,832 1,744 1,692	1,710 1,575 1,685 1,643 1,627 1,683
Weighted Average*	912	885	1,000	1,062	1,272	1,261	1,342	1,631	2,039	1,937	1,774	1,770	1,650
			GRO	JP II	—DAIR	Y PRO	DUCE.						
Svdney Me:bourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart	881 969 833 975 1,290 931	932 967 837 928 1,200 955	1,241 994	995 1,194 1,244 1,177	1,350 1,277 1,360 1,475 1,439	1,271 1,294 1,228 1,406 1,313	1,325 1,334 1,315 1,427 1,365	1,454 1,573 1,487 1,617 1,540	1,929 1,816 1,887 1,954 1,976	1,828 1,840 1,664 1,723 1,951 1,848	1,595 1,562 1,578 1,730 1,539	1,745 1,67 1,684 1,806 1,665	1,540
Weighted Average*	945	955	1,000	1,108	1,307	1,295	1,345	1,526	1,928	1,815	1,627	1,767	1,630
				GROU	P III	-MEA	т.						
Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Hobart	1,025 1,077 1,026 1,221 1,378 1,225	1,511		1,280 1,270 1,169 1,502 1,688 1,493	1 540	1 667	1,963	1,956	2,414	1,972	1,591 1,256 1,815 1,904	2,106 $2,084$	
Weighted Average*	1,101	1,074	1,000	1,323	1,781	2,022	1,992	2,063	2,390	1,934	1,587	1,904	1,982
Gı	ROUPS	L., II.,	AND	III. C	OMBINI	ed.—F	OOD A	ND G	ROCERI	ES.			
Sydney	917 965 965 1,028 1,184 1,011	1,010	1,020 1,346 1,058	1,091 1,078 1,215 1,302 1,212	1,373 1,487 1,483 1,445	1,412 1,406 1,445 1,505 1,544	1,466 1,495 1,554 1,486 1,635	1,762 1,719 1,772 1,748	2,056 2,052 2,132 2,050 2,162	1,901 1,812 1,906 1,995 2,025	1,644 1,608 1,723 1,776 1,794	Section of the section	1,684 1,690 1,791 1,891 1,849
Weighted Average*	972	955	1,000	1,144	1,416	1,472	1,514	1,716	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732
	GROUI	IV.	-Hous	ING (V	VEIGHT	ED A	VERAG:	E ALL	Housi	ES).			
Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart	858 733 488 629 801 667	575	970 767 1,112 810	1,126 882 1,040	1,085 859 932 848	1,124 859 959 874	905 1,022 885	1,289 1,283 983 1,108 916 1,134	990	1,474 1,502 1,079 1,289 1,055 1,440	1,092	1,617 1,672 1,247 1,450 1,124 1,602	1,687 1,729 1,242 1,555 1,136 1,668
Weighted Average*	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,081	1,098	1,148	1,21	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,55	1,60
	ALL G	ROUPS	Сомв	NED.	-Food	GRO	CERIES	AND	Housi	NG.			
Sydney	893 870 769 864 1,027 869	875 794 894 986	950 915 1,058 1,126	1,105 997 1 143 1,143	1,277	1,294	1,349	1,481	1,847 1,788 1,645 1,756 1,617 1,837	1,737	1,574	1,749 1,510 1,670 1,538	1,70 1,50 1,69
Weighted Average*	880	897	1 000	1 140	1 278	1 318	1 369	1.510	1.785	1,697	1.600	1,700	1,68

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers, see remarks on pages 13 to 16.

^{*} For all capital cities.

[†] Index-numbers for years 1902–13 are given in Labour Report No. 6, p. 26, and for 1916 in Labour Report No. 14, p. 29.

- (ii.) Groceries (18 Commodities).—The index-number for this group was lower in 1924 than in 1923 in all the capital cities. The decrease for all cities in 1924 compared with 1923 amounts to 6.8 per cent.; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 65.0 per cent.; and compared with 1901 an increase of 80.9 per cent. The average cost in 1924 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Melbourne.
- (iii.) Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).—The index-numbers for this group were lower for 1924 than for 1923 in all the capitals. The index-number for all the cities in 1924 was 7.8 per cent. lower than in 1923, 63.0 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 72.5 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost in 1924 of the commodities was highest in Perth and lowest in Hobart.
- (iv.) Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).—The index-numbers for this group were higher in 1924 than in 1923 in all the capital cities except Melbourne. The index-number for all the cities in 1924 was 4.1 per cent. higher than in 1923; 98.2 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 80.0 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost for 1924 of the commodities included was highest in Perth and lowest in Brisbane.
- (v.) Food and Groceries (Groups I., II., and III. combined).—The indexnumbers for this group show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of commodities, apart from variations in house rent. There was a decrease in 1924 as compared with 1923 in all the cities except Perth. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries specified on page 26 were 4.0 per cent. lower in 1924 than in 1923, 73.2 per cent. higher than in 1911, and 78.2 per cent. higher than in 1901. The average cost of these items for 1924 was highest in Perth and lowest in Melbourne.
- (vi.) Housing.—Except in Adelaide—where rents remained stationary from 1901 to 1904, and fell in 1913—and in Perth—where they decreased from 1903 to 1907, and again in 1908–9 and 1914—there was an increase in house rents in each of the capitals from 1901 to 1914. The abnormal situation due to the war resulted in entirely changed conditions for the years 1915 to 1924. For 1915 there was a decrease in the cost of housing in all the cities except Hobart, where there was a small increase. In 1916 Melbourne and Perth showed slight increases, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide slight decreases, while the index-number for Hobart was the same for 1916 as for 1915. From 1917 to 1924, there was an increase in all the cities with the exception of Brisbane, which showed a slight decrease in 1924 as compared

with 1923. The index-number for 1924 is 3.7 per cent. higher than for 1923, 60.9 per cent. higher than for 1911, and 114.2 per cent. higher than for 1901. The greatest increase since 1901 has occurred in Brisbane (154.5 per cent.), followed in the order named by Hobart (149.6 per cent.), Adelaide (146.6 per cent.), Melbourne (135.9 per cent.), Sydney (96.6 per cent.), and Perth (41.6 per cent.).

(vii.) Food, Groceries, and Housing combined.—The weighted average index-numbers for the combined expenditure upon these items show a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in 1924 compared with 1923, an increase of 68.2 per cent. compared with 1911, and 91.1 per cent. compared with 1901. The index-number was lower in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by these investigations. It rose in 1905 and 1906, but fell in 1907. There was a substantial rise in 1908, followed by a slight decline in 1909. Further rises occurred in 1910 and 1911, and again in 1912, when the increase was considerable (10.1 per cent.). The index-number for 1913 was practically the same as for 1912, but in 1914 there was a rise of 3.2 per cent., in 1915 of 12.1 per cent., and in 1916 of 3.6 per cent. The index-number for 1917 was 0.5 per cent. lower than for 1916, but in 1918 there was a rise of 3.3 per cent. The figure for 1919 showed a rise of 10.9 per cent., and there was a further sharp rise of 18.2 per cent. for 1920, the highest recorded. The index-number for 1921 showed a decline of 4.9 per cent. compared with 1920, and that for 1922 was 5.7 per cent. less than the figure for 1921. For 1923 there was a rise of 6.3 per cent. on the figure for 1922, while for 1924 the index-number was 1.1 per cent. lower than for 1923.

Compared with 1911, the base-year of the period, the weighted average price index-number showed an increase of 68.2 per cent. for 1924. From 1901 to 1912 inclusive, the index-number for Perth was higher than for any other capital city, except for the year 1909. From 1913 to 1920 the figure for Sydney was the highest, and for 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 the index-number for Hobart was higher than for any other capital city.

6. Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1920 to 1924.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, indexnumbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing. As explained on pp. 31 and 32 of Labour Report No. 6, these are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1920 to 1924: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base* (=1,000).

		N.S.V	V.—Ini	EX-NU	BERS.			Victo	RIA.—I	NDEX-N	UMBERS	3.
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat,	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average,
			FOOD	AND GR	OCERIE	s-46 C	OMMODI	TIES.				
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	2,148 1,898 1,703 1,820 1,732	2,146 1,936 1,706 1,838 1,749	2,396 2,128 1,776 1,999 1,954	2,185 1,921 1,691 1,855 1,767	2,113 1,884 1,632 1,766 1,647	2,158 1,911 1,705 1,826 1,739	2,056 1,901 1,644 1,802 1,684	2,080 1,912 1,654 1,793 1,704	2,009 1,880 1,649 1,796 1,729	1,995 1,932 1,642 1,757 1,673	2,035 1,920 1,591 1,750 1,723	2,052 1,902 1,644 1,800 1,687
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,708 1,826 1,909 1,838	1.725 1,808 1,914 1,903	1,851 1,976 2,086 2,082	1,734 1,842 1,959 1,883	1,648 1,744 1,873 1,800	1,713 1,828 1,914 1,849	1,637 1,827 1,950 1,796	1,638 1,778 1,919 1,837	1,654 1,804 1,908 1,816	1,623 1,748 1.859 1,799	1,581 1,745 1,863 1,810	1,637 1,820 1,943 1,798
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,782 1,735 1,695 1,715	1,819 1,756 1,717 1,705	2,017 1,927 1,935 1,938	1,819 1,801 1,718 1,731	1,705 1,662 1,618 1,601	1,791 1,742 1,702 1,719	1,728 1,694 1,662 1,653	1,753 1,715 1,676 1,672	1,758 1,756 1,720 1,683	1,705 1,683 1,687 1,616	1,762 1,744 1,711 1,675	1,729 1,697 1,666 1,654
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,808 1,774 1,765 1,739 1,757 1,709 1,711 1,703 1,671 1,683 1,735 1,726	1,854 1,807 1,798 1,752 1,771 1,744 1,724 1,719 1,714 1,712 1,708 1,696	2,034 2,010 2,008 1,920 1,939 1,934 1,945 1,926 1,922 1,944 1,947	1,839 1,803 1,815 1,795 1,814 1,794 1,726 1,715 1,713 1,719 1,731	1,715 1,700 1,699 1,666 1,684 1,635 1,644 1,617 1,594 1,598 1,598	1,817 1,783 1,774 1,745 1,763 1,717 1,710 1,681 1,692 1,737 1,728	1,743 1,734 1,707 1,704 1,702 1,676 1,679 1,656 1,652 1,646 1,635 1,678	1,766 1,749 1,744 1,734 1,719 1,691 1,663 1,674 1,669 1,676 1,672	1,763 1,751 1,760 1,747 1,770 1,750 1,753 1,710 1,696 1,695 1,678 1,675	1,723 1,712 1,681 1,683 1,694 1,672 1,681 1,699 1,681 1,621 1,604 1,624	1,758 1,762 1,767 1,742 1,761 1,728 1,721 1,672 1,717 1,677 1,676 1,672	1,744 1,734 1,710 1,706 1,705 1,680 1,683 1,660 1,656 1,648 1,637 1,675
				Hou	SING—(ALL H	OUSES).				1	
1920 1921 1922 1923	1,415 1,474 1,535 1,617 1,687	1,221 1,286 1,315 1,349 1,406	731 731 731 750 804	1,337 1,369 1,398 1,551 1,665	901 933 949 995 1,076	1,363 1,419 1,474 1,566 1,636	1,405 1,502 1,597 1,672 1,729	810 914 979 1,075 1,083	856 935 1,002 1,065 1,040	1,090 1,155 1,232 1,330 1,347	1,073 1,151 1,207 1,301 1,323	1,310 1,405 1,494 1,610 1,661
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd 3rd ., 4th	1,585 1,627 1,628 1,629	1,351 1,348 1,348 1,347	731 766 751 752	1,507 1,620 1,538 1,538	991 991 998 998	1,538 1,576 1,575 1,577	1,640 1,671 1,680 1,698	1,067 1,074 1,079 1,079	1,057 1,070 1,066 1,066	1,324 1,332 1,332 1,332	1,264 1,304 1,314 1,324	1,580 1,610 1,617 1,633
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,653 1,686 1,699 1,711	1,402 1,402 1,406 1,414	785 795 814 823	1,634 1,671 1,676 1,676	998 1,104 1,100 1,100	1,604 1,635 1,646 1,658	1,702 1,725 1,739 1,748	1,110 1,118 1,107 1,099	1,044 1,041 1,044 1,033	1,344 1,344 1,354 1,345	1,324 1,326 1,322 1,321	1,638 1,658 1,671 1,678
			F	00D, G	ROCERII	ES, AND	Housi	NG.				
1920 1921 1922 1923	1.847 1,724 1.634 1,737 1,714	1,766 1,669 1,545 1,637 1,608	1,712 1,554 1,346 1,486 1,482	1,836 1,694 1,571 1,780 1,725	1,615 1,493 1,352 1,449 1,412	1,831 1,709 1,610 1,719 1,696	1,788 1,737 1,625 1,749 1,703	1,558 1,502 1,376 1,498 1,459	1,535 1,492 1,384 1,495 1,446	1,623 1,612 1,474 1,582 1,539	1,640 1,604 1,433 1,566 1,559	1,747 1,698 1,583 1,722 1,676
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd , 4th ,,	1,658 1,744 1,793 1,752	1,571 1,619 1,682 1,675	1,391 1,479 1,537 1,535	1,641 1,751 1,786 1,741	1,378 1,435 1,514 1,470	1,641 1,724 1,775 1,737	1,638 1,763 1,839 1,756	1,403 1,488 1,574 1,525	1,409 1,502 1,562 1,508	1,500 1,577 1,642 1,607	1,450 1,564 1,638 1,610	1,614 1,734 1,809 1,731
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,729 1,715 1,696 1,713	1,648 1,611 1,589 1,586	1,511 1,462 1,475 1,480	1,743 1,748 1,701 1,708	1,414 1,433 1,405 1,395	1,714 1,698 1,679 1,694	1,717 1,707 1,694 1,692	1,489 1,470 1,442 1,436	1,464 1,462 1,442 1,416	1,557 1,544 1,550 1,505	1,582 1,572 1,551 1,529	1,692 1,681 1,668 1,664

^{*} See explanatory note at head of page 18.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1920 to 1924 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base* (=1,000)—continued.

	Q.T	JEENSLA	ND-IN	DEX-NU	IMBERS		Sout		RALIA	-INDEX	NUMBE	RS.
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhamp- ton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average,
			FOOD J	ND GR	OCERIE	s (46 C	OMMODI	ries).				
1920 1921 1922 1923	2,052 1,812 1,608 1,693 1,690	1,999 1,714 1,539 1,679 1,600	2,067 1,834 1,616 1,738 1,679	2,133 1,901 1,698 1,825 1,841	2,045 1,817 1,579 1,677 1,625	2,055 1,812 1,609 1,700 1,686	2,132 1,906 1,723 1,823 1,791	2,089 1,913 1,710 1,777 1,756	2,096 1,960 1,725 1,809 1,820	1,976 1,882 1,626 1,754 1,692	2,092 1,954 1,762 1,801 1,817	2,123 1,909 1,720 1,819 1,790
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,615 1,677 1,720 1,759	1,567 1,640 1,736 1,772	1,652 1,701 1,768 1,830	1,731 1,798 1,860 1,909	1,591 1,651 1,713 1,754	1,618 1,680 1,730 1,772	1,704 1,847 1,893 1,848	1,718 1,798 1,801 1,791	1,688 1,801 1,865 1,882	1,629 1,753 1,833 1,800	1,756 1,836 1,803 1,810	1,703 1,842 1,886 1,846
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,757 1,680 1,672 1,651	1,689 1,589 1,578 1,546	1,735 1,678 1,659 1,646	1,911 1,825 1,822 1,805	1,713 1,608 1,595 1,581	1,754 1,676 1,667 1,646	1,845 1,826 1,760 1,734	1,775 1,781 1,738 1,732	1,820 1,822 1,822 1,812	1,691 1,693 1,700 1,683	1,758 1,793 1,844 1,872	1,838 1,822 1,761 1,737
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1,811 1,740 1,721 1,673 1,695 1,673 1,663 1,663 1,681 1,673 1,647 1,632	1,764 1,658 1,645 1,586 1,605 1,575 1,576 1,567 1,589 1,575 1,536 1,536	1,736 1,733 1,734 1,674 1,685 1,675 1,660 1,663 1,669 1,651 1,619	1,948 1,950 1,834 1,816 1,830 1,828 1,832 1,832 1,812 1,814 1,809 1,793	1,778 1,699 1,663 1,610 1,623 1,590 1,595 1,601 1,592 1,581 1,572	1,805 1,740 1,719 1,670 1,690 1,669 1,667 1,659 1,675 1,668 1,643 1,627	1,847 1,846 1,842 1,821 1,833 1,823 1,811 1,736 1,734 1,724 1,732 1,745	1,763 1,778 1,783 1,773 1,805 1,764 1,755 1,742 1,719 1,720 1,722 1,753	1,820 1,825 1,816 1,813 1,834 1,819 1,832 1,816 1,820 1,812 1,799 1,827	1,717 1,671 1,686 1,689 1,700 1,691 1,694 1,701 1,689 1,689 1,687	1,740 1,736 1,797 1,774 1,788 1,819 1,860 1,839 1,833 1,880 1,874 1,864	1,840 1,839 1,836 1,817 1,830 1,819 1,808 1,740 1,733 1,749
				Hous	SING (A	LL HOU	SES).					
1920 1921 1922 1923	1,061 1,079 1,206 1,247 1,242	969 1,028 997 1,168 1,178	826 835 879 883 921	731 736 758 771 802	884 966 954 1,057 1,166	995 937 1,107 1,188 1,191	1,216 1,289 1,360 1,450 1,551	829 847 853 885 848	961 902 936 945 962	740 753 759 759 781	911 937 924 972 1,167	1,163 1,223 1,283 1,39 1,48
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,247 1,247 1,247 1,249	1,172 1,167 1,167 1,168	874 874 893 893	767 767 767 783	1,059 1,056 1,056 1,056	1,187 1,187 1,188 1,190	1,427 1,456 1,458 1,458	891 892 882 876	940 941 941 958	759 759 759 759	929 950 1,004 1,004	1,38 1,40 1,40 1,40
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,241 1,242 1,241 1,243	1,166 1,183 1,149 1,213	915 920 920 927	803 803 806 798	1,056 1,180 1,213 1,213	1,187 1,192 1,189 1,196	1,468 1,575 1,578 1,585	848 853 846 845	942 950 976 980	766 780 776 803	1,107 1,170 1,193 1,200	1,41 1,50 1,51 1,51
			1	FOOD, C	ROCER	ES AND	Housi	NG.				
1920 1921 1922 1928	1,645 1,511 1,442 1,510 1,506	1,576 1,432 1,317 1,469 1,427		1,557 1,423 1,312 1,392 1,414	1,568 1,468 1,322 1,422 1,436			1,571 1,476 1,358 1,411 1,383	1,630 1,525 1,401 1,454 1,467	1,468 1,418 1,270 1,345 1,318	1,607 1,536 1,418 1,460 1,550	1,72 1,62 1,54 1,64 1,6 6
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,464 1,500 1,525 1,549	1,405 1,446 1,502 1,524	1,332 1,361 1,408 1,445	1,335 1,375 1,411 1,446	1,373 1,406 1,443 1,467	1,477 $1,507$		1,378 1,426 1,423 1,415	1,447	1,271 1,344 1,392 1,372	1,416 1,471 1,475 1,479	1,57 1,66 1,68 1,66
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,545 1,500 1,495 1,483	1,422	1,355	1,455 1,405 1,405 1,392	1,432	1,477 1,471	1,723 1,685	1,400 $1,372$	1,464 1,475	1,318 1,320	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,537 \\ 1,576 \end{vmatrix}$	1,68

^{*} See note at head of page 18.

Retail Frice Index-Numbers 30 Towns 1920 to 1924: Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base† (= 1,000)—continued.

	WES	TERN A	USTRALI	A—IND	EX-NUM	IBERS.		TASMA	NIA—IN	DEX-N	UMBERS		rage ns.	rage
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.*	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.*	Devonport.*	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.	Weighted Avera 6 Capital Town	Weighted Aver 30 Towns,
				Fo	OD AND	GROCEI	RIES (46	Соммо	DITIES)					
1920 1921 1922 1923	2,050 1,995 1,776 1,828 1,891	2,302 2,207 1,995 2,101 2,122	1,962 1,916	2,055 2,029 1,856 1,840 1,940	2,071 2,017 1,840 1,918 1,985	2,103 2,042 1,828 1,861 1,918	2,162 2,025 1,794 1,863 1,849	2,108 1,934 1,709 1,820 1,836	1,883 1,879	1,855 1,864	2,149 2,058 1,842 1,953 2,016	2,146 2,000 1,774 1,854 1,853	2,101 1,902 1,684 1,805 1,732	2,104 1,911 1,688 1,808 1,738
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,737 1,920 1,865 1,788	1,996 2,178 2,149 2,081	1,858 2,003 2,025 1,961	1,749 1,914 1,887 1,809	1,874 1,949 1,938 1,912	1,770 1,950 1,899 1,825	1,774 1,859 1,912 1,904	1,707 1,776 1,896 1,898	1,717 1,862 1,968 1,984	1,731 1,843 1,931 1,915	1,828 1,909 2,017 2,056	1,753 1,837 1,915 1,911	1,680 1,823 1,901 1,816	1,684 1,822 1,901 1,825
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,874 1,892 1,902 1,895	2,120 2,139 2,115 2,115	1,944 1,993 1,908 1,821	1,860 1,969 1,988 1,943	1,930 1,942 2,042 2,027	1,901 1,922 1,930 1,920	1,895 1,861 1,843 1,798	1,864 1,854 1,830 1,796	1,940 1,917 1,885 1,772	1,862 1,872 1,891 1,829	2,031 2,001 2,019 2,015	1,891 1,867 1,850 1,806	1,778 1,740 1,706 1,705	1,783 1,746 1,714 1,709
1924. January February March April May May June July August September October November December	1,848 1,876 1,896 1,855 1,891 1,929 1,885 1,916 1,907 1,904 1,892 1,889	2,073 2,125 2,161 2,135 2,147 2,135 2,115 2,115 2,115 2,109 2,097 2,136 2,112	1,918 1,933 1,980 1,964 1,975 2,026 1,966 1,934 1,823 1,792 1,824 1,848	1,821 1,837 1,922 1,923 1,990 2,010 1,995 1,999 1,971 1,975 1,931 1,921	1,931 1,935 1,924 1,895 1,927 2,003 1,996 2,068 2,061 2,059 2,024 1,999	1,874 1,903 1,926 1,889 1,922 1,956 1,915 1,943 1,931 1,927 1,920 1,914	1,896 1,892 1,896 1,856 1,879 1,846 1,841 1,848 1,841 1,784 1,779	1,870 1,860 1,863 1,848 1,874 1,841 1,822 1,837 1,831 1,815 1,795 1,776	1,950 1,917 1,953 1,936 1,931 1,883 1,896 1,905 1,855 1,779 1,770	1,873 1,862 1,851 1,872 1,878 1,866 1,870 1,913 1,889 1,841 1,834 1,812	2,061 2,034 1,999 1,985 2,013 2,006 1,999 2,029 2,027 2,025 2,011 2,009	1,895 1,887 1,890 1,862 1,885 1,853 1,845 1,857 1,848 1,832 1,797 1,788	1,796 1,775 1,762 1,741 1,753 1,725 1,725 1,705 1,692 1,693 1,706 1,716	1,802 1,780 1,769 1,746 1,759 1,732 1,728 1,713 1,700 1,700 1,710
					Housi	NG (ALL	House	s).		1				
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	996 1,055 1,092 1,124 1,134	851 843 826 811 786	834 935	619 710 826 837 904	976 992 926 978 937	944 992 1,020 1,077 1,086	1,373 1,440 1,445 1,602 1,665	1,096 1,149 1,296 1,395 1,420	1,301 1,377	1,382 1,416	619 622 622 623 623	1,143 1,198 1,246 1,487 1,537	1,333 1,404 1,480 1,551 1,609	1,251 1,317 1,385 1,489 1,544
1923 1st. Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,119 1,129 1,122 1,126	806 803 816 817	823 838 838 838	895 897 897 900	921 1,013 988 988	1,072 1,082 1,076 1,080	1,520 1,615 1,628 1,646	1,393 1,396 1,395 1,395	1,299 1,299 1,299 1,308	1,353 1,375 1,400 1,400	622 622 622 622	1,436 1,495 1,504 1,515	1,519 1,551 1,559 1,566	1,462 1,490 1,496 1,503
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,127 1,128 1,127 1,152	800 779 779 787	956 977 1,021 1,026	886 909 909 909	988 988 988 985	1,081 1,081 1,081 1,102	1,663 1,663 1,657 1,677	1,417 1,421 1,422 1,422	1,361 1,369 1,384 1,393	1,402 1,419 1,434 1,409	622 622 622 622	1,534 1,535 1,533 1,545	1,577 1,610 1,619 1,630	1,516 1,544 1,553 1,562
					FOOD, (GROCERI	ES, AND	Housi	NG.					
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	1,617 1,609 1,495 1,538 1,580	1,706 1,647 1,515 1,571 1,573	1,499 1,538	1,465 1,487 1,432 1,452 1,514	1,621 1,596 1,465 1,532 1,575	1,627 1,611 1,496 1,539 1,576	1,837 1,785 1,651 1,756 1,773	1,692 1,612 1,539 1,645 1,665	1,644 1,673	1,661 1,680	1,521 1,468 1,341 1,406 1,444	1,734 1,671 1,557 1,704 1,723	1,785 1,697 1,600 1,700 1,682	1,753 1,668 1,564 1,617 1,658
1923 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,483 1,595 1,559 1,516	1,507 1,613 1,601 1,562	1,433 1,524 1,537 1,500	1,398 1,496 1,480 1,435	1,482 1,564 1,548 1,533	1,483 1,593 1,561 1,519	1,670 1,759 1,796 1,798	1,578 1,620 1,690 1,691	1,545 1,631 1,693 1,706	1,576 1,650 1,713 1,703	1,332 1,380 1,444 1,467	1,623 1,697 1,746 1,748	1,614 1,711 1,760 1,713	1,593 1,686 1,735 1,693
1924 1st Qtr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	1,567 1,578 1,584 1,590	1,577 1,580 1,566 1,569	1,538 1,576 1,543 1,494	1,460 1,534 1,545 1,518	1,543 1,550 1,609 1,599	1,564 1,576 1,581 1,584	1,800 1,779 1,766 1,749	1,681 1,676 1,662 1,642	1,702 1,692 1,680 1,617	1,673 1,686 1,703 1,657	1,452 1,434 1,445 1,443	1,744 1,730 1,720 1,698	1,695 1,686 1,670 1,674	1,673 1,663 1,648 1,649

^{*} The Towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehau (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.).

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000.

The last columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the 30 towns. The method of computing these weighted average indexnumbers is explained in Report No. 1, page 35. The population weights used in the computations for 1923 and subsequent years were as follows:—

Population Weights Used for	Different	Towns.
-----------------------------	-----------	--------

N.S.W.	N.S.W. Vic.			Q'land.	S.A.		W.A		. Ta		E.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	
Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst	84 26 13	Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong W'nambo'l	36 30 32	Brisbane T'woomba Rockham'n Chrts. Twrs. Warwick	21 24 9	Adelaide Kadina,etc Pt. Pirie Mt Gamb'r Peterbor'gh	13 10 4	Perth, etc. Kalg'lie,etc Northam Bunbury Geraldton	19 4 4	Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenst'wn	52 24 3 5	

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent the actual populations at that date to the nearest 1,000.

7. Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns, with Houses of Various Sizes, 1924.—(i.) General.—The figures in the next table represent the relative indexnumbers for 1924 for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected, and show the different results obtained by taking into account houses of various sizes. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects. The first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food; the second, third, fourth, and fifth columns show expenditure on housing for houses of four, five, and six rooms, and for all houses respectively; while the remaining columns relate to food and groceries combined with housing.

1921.—Relative Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, Food and Groceries and Housing compared with Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Rent (all Houses) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

		Food		Нот	SING.		F	OOD, GRO REN	CERIBS,	AND
Town.	0	and Frocer- ies.	Four-roomed	Five-	Six- roomed	All	Four- roomed	Five- roomed	Six- roomed	All Houses
					Houses.	Houses.	Houses.	Houses.	Houses.	House
NEW SOUTH WALES-										
Sydney		1,020	532	655	786	694	1,552	1,675	1,806	1,714 1,608
Newcastle		1,030	441	590	741	578	1,471	1,620	1,771	1,608
Broken Hill*		1,151	312	373	446 772	331 684	1,463	1,524 1,685	1,597 1,813	1,485
Goulburn Bathurst		1,041	505 313	644	514	442	1,546 1,283	1,388	1,484	1,415
		1.024	517	640	771	672	1,541	1,664	1,795	1,696
Weighted Average		1,02%	911	040	LIL	0/2	1,041	1,002	1,100	2,00
VICTORIA							1 100	1 001	4 000	1 50
Melbourne		992	491	632	815	711	1,483 1,288	1,624	1,807	1,703
Ballarat Bendigo		1,004	284 307	400 390	490 511	455 428	1,325	1,404	1,494 1,529	1,45
Geelong		985	378	504	648	554	1,363	1,489	1,633	1,53
Warrnambool		1,015	383	511	622	544	1,398	1,526	1,637	1,55
Weighted Average		994	471	608	782	682	1,465	1,602	1,776	1,67
QUEENSLAND-										
Brisbane		996	331	451	572	510	1,327	1,447	1,568	1,50
Toowoomba		943	293	397	499	484	1,236	1,340	1,442 1,376	1,42
Rockhampton		989	238	303	387	379	1,227	1,292 1,430	1,570	1,36
Charters Towers Warwick	::	1,084	257 338	346 411	435 481	330 479	1,236 1,227 1,341 1,295	1,368	1,519	1,41 1,43
Weighted Average		993	318	430	544	490	1,311	1,423	1,537	1,48
SOUTH AUSTRALIA-	1	1.055	105	010	750	400	1,540	1,667	1 019	1,69
Adelaide Kadina, etc		1,055	485 267	612 359	758 427	638	1,302	1,394	1,813	1,38
Port Pirie*		1,072	332	413	474	395	1,404	1,485	1,546	1,46
Mt. Gambier		997	232	313	403	321	1,229	1,310	1,400	1,31
Peterborough		1,070	388	463	576	480	1,458	1,533	1,646	1,55
Weighted Average		1,054	466	589	728	611	1,520	1,643	1,782	1,66
WESTERN AUSTRALIA-	4		101				4 540	4 010	d 200	
Perth, etc. Kalgoorlie, etc.		1,114	404	496 394	585	466	1,518	1,610	1,699	1,58
Northam		1,129	329 409	523	461 671	323 409	1,579 1,538	1,652	1,711	1,57
Bunbury		1,143	367	460	603	371	1,510	1,603	1,746	1,51
Geraldton		1,169	440	520	658	406	1,609	1,689	1,827	1,57
Weighted Average		1,130	397	486	576	446	1,527	1,616	1,706	1,57
PASMANIA— Hobart		1 000	400	05-	015	004	1 5 mm	1.744	1 000	1.00
Launceston		1,089	488 387	655 553	817 699	684 584	1,577	1,744 1,634	1,906	1,77
Burnie		1,107	434	577	707	566	1,541	1,684	1,780 1,814	1,67
Devonport		1,098	443	557	679	582	1,541	1,655	1,777	1,68
Queenstown		1,188	263	342	368	256	1,451	1,530	1,556	1,44
Weighted Average		1,092	447	607	757	631	1,539	1,699	1,849	1,72
Weighted Average,	6		1 1 1 1 1		1					
Capital Cities		1,020	486	614	761	662	1,506	1,634	1,781	1,68
Weighted Average	30			1						
Towns, Australia		1,024	466	592	734	634	1,490	1,616	1,758	1,65

^{*} See Remarks on page 27 with reference to house rents.

The rent for all houses is obtained separately for each of the 30 towns by weighting the rent paid for each class of house by the number of houses in each class in each town. When houses of one particular size only are included, different results are obtained.

The figures in the last four columns give expenditure on food and groceries combined with expenditure on rent, for each of the three classes of houses and also for all houses.

Expenditure in each town for food, groceries, and housing was multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted result for all towns was thus computed. The weights used are given on page 24. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) housing, and (c) food, groceries, and housing combined, is shown, the base being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for 1911 = 1,000. Therefore, in each horizontal line the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and housing combined, taking the corresponding house-rent group. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line in the table, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being £1,658, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1,024 (1st column), and the average rental £634 (5th column), the sum of the two latter amounts being £1,658. Again, if it be desired to ascertain the relative expenditure for food and groceries and rent of four-roomed houses, it will be found that the figures are £1,024 and £466, which, together, amount to £1,490 (6th column). In addition to showing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent (for different classes of houses) in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and groceries only (1st column), commodities which would cost £1,020 in Sydney can be purchased for £992 in Melbourne, or £1,055 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent for houses of five rooms (7th column), an expenditure of £1,624 in Melbourne is equivalent to £1,675 in Sydney, £1,667 in Adelaide, £1,644 in Kalgoorlie, or £1,689 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 24s. 0d. and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melbourne must be multiplied by the index-number for five-roomed houses in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne (3rd column); 24s. 0d. $\times \frac{390}{632}$ = 14s. 9d.

- (ii.) Food and Groceries.—The weighted average of the five towns was below the weighted average for all towns for 1923 in Victoria and Queensland, and above it in the other States. The most expensive towns are Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, and Queenstown in Tasmania; Kalgoorlie being 22.1 per cent., and Queenstown 16.0 per cent. above the weighted average for all towns.
- (iii.) Housing.—For four-roomed houses, Sydney, Melbourne, and Hobart are the most expensive towns. For five-roomed houses, Hobart, Sydney, and Melbourne are dearest, while six-roomed houses are dearest in Hobart, Melbourne, and Sydney. Taking all houses, Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart are the most expensive, while Queenstown and Broken Hill are the cheapest towns.

For some time after the outbreak of war a number of houses in Broken Hill and Port Pirie were occupied at purely nominal or reduced rentals by families in which the wage-earner was out of employment, and it was not until the latter half of 1916 that normal conditions were resumed. In 1919, 1920, and 1921 industrial troubles in Broken Hill brought about similar conditions to those in 1914–15. For some years, therefore, the average rents in these towns have been computed in accordance with special investigations quarterly.

- (iv.) Food and Groceries and Housing combined.—The last column in the foregoing table shows the relative cost of commodities and housing accommodation for all houses in each town during 1923. The average cost was greatest in Hobart, followed by Sydney and Melbourne. The indexnumber for Hobart was 6.9 per cent., Sydney 3.4 per cent., and Melbourne 2.7 per cent. above the weighted average cost for all towns. The cost was least in Mt. Gambier.
- 8. Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.—In the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of the regimen referred to on page 15 from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, while 33s. 11d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1924 was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary or the Average in each Year specified from 1901 to 1924 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of (Capital Citie
	Foo	d and G	ROCERIES	(46 Сомм	ODITIES).		
	s. d.	8. d.	8. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1907	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1911	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0
1918	31 0	29 4	29 11	31 1	29 9	32 8	30 3
1919	35 8	32 5	35 3	34 5	35 5	35 0	34 4
1920	43 0	41 1	41 1	42 8	41 0	43 3	42 0
1921	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	.40 0	40 6	38 0
922	34 1	32 11	32 2	34 6	35 6	35 11	33 8
923	36 5	36 1	33 10	36 6	36 7	37 3	36 1
.921	34 8	33 8	33 10	35 10	37 10	37 0	34 8
924 1st Qtr.	35 8	34 7	35 2	36 11	37 6	37 11	35 7
,, 2nd Qtr.	34 . 8	33 11	33 7	36 6	37 10	37 3	34 10
" 3rd Qtr.	33 11	33 3	33 5	35 3	38 1	36 10	34 2
,, 4th Qtr.	34 4	33 1	33 0	34 8	37 11	36 0	34 1
	Но	USE REN	т (W відн	TED AVER	AGE ALL	Houses).	
901	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
911	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	20 0
918	25 0	23 7	18 1	20 5	17 8	19 1	22 10
919	25 9	25 8	19 8	22 2	18 4	22 8	24 4
920	28 4	28 1	21 3	24 4	19 11	27 5	26 8
921	29 6	30 0	21 7	25 9	21 0	28 10	28 1
922	30 8	31 11	24 1	27 2	21 10	28 11	29 7
923	32 4	33 5	24 11	29 0	22 6	32 1	31 0
	33 9	34 7	24 1)	31 0	22 8	33 4	32 2
924 1st Qtr.	33 1	34 1	24 10	29 4	22 7	33 3	31 7
,, 2nd Qtr.	33 9	34 6	24 10	31 6	22 7	33 3	32 2
,, 3rd Qtr. 4th Qtr.	34 0 34 3	34 9 35 0	24 10 24 10	31 7 31 8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 22 & 7 \\ 23 & 0 \end{array}$	33 2 33 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
,, 41H GUT.			-	House 1		BINED.	32 1
901	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5 1	17 7
907	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11
911	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0
918	28 6	27 0	25 1	26 8	24 9	27 1	27 3
919	31 7	29 7	28 10	29 4	28 5	29 11	30 2
920	36 11	35 9	32 11	35 1	32 4	36 9	35 8
921	34 6	34 10	30 3	33 1	32 2	35 8	33 11
922	32 8	32 6	28 10	31 6	29 11	33 0	32 0
923	34 9	35 0	30 2	33 5	30 9	35 1	34 0
924	34 3	34 1	30 1	33 10	31 7	35 6	33 8
924 1st Qtr.	34 7	34 4	30 11	33 10	31 4	36 0	33 11
., 2nd Qtr.	34 4	34 2	30 0	34 6	31 7	35 7	33 9
, 3rd Qtr.	33 11	33 11	29 11	33 9	31 8	35 4	33 5
	00 11	OO TT	MU II	000	O. I.O.	00 T	00 0

^{*} Base of each Section.

^{9.} Price Details, 1924.—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the actual prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. Full information with regard to house rents is published annually. In appendixes to Report No. 1, particulars were given of prices and house rents in the capital cities in each year from 1901 to 1911, and in appendixes to Report No. 2, similar particulars were given of prices and house rents in 1912 for each of the 30 towns from which returns are collected.

Corresponding data for subsequent years were given in the Report as follows:—1913, Report No. 5; 1914 and 1915, No. 6; 1916, No. 7; 1917, No. 8; 1918, No. 9; 1919, No. 10; 1920, No. 11; 1921, No. 12; 1922, No. 13; 1923, No. 14; and 1924 in this Report.

10. Comparisons with previous years.—The following tables show for each capital city (i.) the total variation per cent. in the cost of food, gruceries, and housing combined for 1924, as compared with preceding years; and (ii.), the amount of such variation due to (a) prices of food and groceries, and (b) house rent. The sum of the percentages for any year and city in the second and third sections of the table is equal to the corresponding total percentage in the first section. Thus, the total percentage of increase in cost of food, groceries, and house rent in Sydney for 1924 compared with 1907 is 85.1 per cent., of which percentage 50.7 is due to increased cost of food and groceries, and 34.4 to increase in house rents.

Variation per cent. in Price Index-Numbers, Capital Cities, 1901 to 1924.

	Year.		Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average for Capital Cicies
			Variatio	N DUE TO	Food, (ROCERIES	, AND Ho	DUSING.	
1901			91.9	95.8	95.7	95.9	53.8	104.0	91.3
907			85.1	94.5	89.6	89.3	60.1	100.1	87.5
914			42.1	54.1	51.0	48.1	38.3	62.7	47.5
915			29.5	33.3	29.6	34.5	29.2	43.9	31.6
919			8.5	14.9	4.5	15.3	11.2	18.6	11.4
920			-7.2	-4.8	-8.5	-3.6	-2.3	-3.5	-5.8
921			-0.5	-2.0	-0.4	2.4	-1.8	-0.6	-0.9
922			4.9	4.8	4.4	7.5	5.7	7.5	5.1
923			-1.3	-2.7	-0.3	1.4	2.7	1.0	-1.1
		7	VARIATIO	N DUE TO	PRICES	of Food	ND GROO	CERIES.	
901			53.8	48.8	55.5	52.0	40.5	56.8	51.2
907			50.7	51.1	55.1	55.3	41.4	55.8	51.2
914			28.2	31.7	36.2	29.7	30.4	34.4	30.4
915			15.0	12.6	16.1	14.2	19.6	19.3	14.6
919			-1.9	2.6	-2.9	2.9	4.9	4.0	0.7
920			-13.3	-12.2	-13.0	-11.4	-5.8	-10.0	-12.2
921			-5.3	-7.4	-4.8	-4.1	-3.8	-5.8	-5.9
922			1.1	1.5	3.4	2.5	4.6	2.0	1.8
923			-3.0	-4.0	-0.1	-1.1	2.4	-0.5	-2.5
				Variatio	N DUE TO	House I	RENTS.		
						100	13.3	47.2	40.1
901			38.1	47.0	40.2	43.9	10.0		
			38.1 34.4	47.0 43.4	40.2 34.5	34.0	18.7	44.3	
907		- 1							36.3
907 914			34.4	43.4	34.5	34.0	18.7	44.3	36.3 17.1 17.0
907 914 915			34.4 13.9 14.5	43.4 22.4 20.7	34.5 14.8 13.5	34.0 18.4 20.3	18.7 7.9 9.6	44.3 28.3 24.6	36.3 17.1
907 914 915 919			34.4 13.9 14.5 10.4	43.4 22.4 20.7 12.3	34.5 14.8 13.5 7.4	34.0 18.4 20.3 12.4	18.7 7.9 9.6 6.3	44.3 28.3 24.6 14.6	36.3 17.1 17.0 10.7
907 914 915 919 920			34.4 13.9 14.5 10.4 6.1	43.4 22.4 20.7 12.3 7.4	34.5 14.8 13.5 7.4 4.5	34.0 18.4 20.3 12.4 7,8	18.7 7.9 9.6 6.3 3.5	44.3 28.3 24.6 14.6 6.5	36.3 17.1 17.0 10.7 6.4
901 907 914 915 919 920 921			34.4 13.9 14.5 10.4	43.4 22.4 20.7 12.3	34.5 14.8 13.5 7.4	34.0 18.4 20.3 12.4	18.7 7.9 9.6 6.3	44.3 28.3 24.6 14.6	36.3 17.1 17.0 10.7

 $[\]begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Note.} & \textbf{--Variations not preceded by a sign represent increases, those preceded by a minus (---) represent decreases. \end{tabular}$

11. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.—From and after the first quarter of 1925, the basis employed in computing the variations in housing costs has been amended to accord with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Adelaide in August, 1924. The conclusion then reached was that "for purposes of computing price levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account."

Up to the present time the practice followed in computing the retail price index-number has been to take into account the rentals of all houses ranging from those of three rooms and under to those of seven rooms and upwards. In respect to rent this practice is, to some extent, a departure from the principle adopted with regard to prices of food and groceries, i.e., that of taking the price of the predominant type of commodity, inasmuch as the rent of houses of other than the predominant type has been included. The Census of 1921 disclosed the fact that while houses having five rooms predominated in some towns, in others the houses of four rooms predominated. Houses of four rooms represented 24 per cent. of the total dwellings, while those of five rooms represented 29 per cent; the two types together representing 53 per cent. of the total. While all the tables hitherto published, which included rent of all houses, will in future be replaced by those including rent of houses of four and five rooms, the preparation of index-numbers for food, groceries and rent of all houses in the 30 towns of the Commonwealth will be continued for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the parties interested in Awards and Variations made by that Court.

§ 3. Clothing and Miscellaneous.

- 1. General.—The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which met in 1919-1920, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—
 - (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
 - (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
 - (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

Reference was made to the findings of this Commission in Report No. 11, pp. 28 and 29. In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." This suggestion was adopted by the Government, the Commonwealth Statistician was consulted as to methods, and the duty of carrying out the recommendation was entrusted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

2. Methods Adopted.—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing. As will be shown later, the index-numbers may be used to measure accurately from time to time the rise and fall in prices in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family as outlined by the Commission, as well as for the determination of variations in any standard fixed by previous investigations or which may be fixed in the future.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements.

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent, the commodities method, and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "indicator lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected

a large amount of information as to prices and duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "indicator lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the indexnumbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, etc.

- 3. Base.—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing, already published, the year 1911 was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000.
- 4. Variations—Thirty Towns.—The investigations have been extended to the 30 towns for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year, 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.
- 5. Variations—Nov., 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1924.—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Adelaide
Devonport. Devonport. St. Devonport. St. Devonport. St. St.
5480 771-7

Housing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (=1,000).

		N.S.	w.—	INDEX	-Nu	MBERS.			VI	CTORIA	.—In	DEX-N	UMBER	8.
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill	TOWN THE	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Dollowet	Dallarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 , 1915 , 1916 , 1917 , 1918 , 1919 , 1920 , 1921 , 1922 , 1923 , 1924	1,146 1,094 1,094 1,103 1,137 1,186 1,315 1,344 1,397 1,458 1,521	1,159 1,200 1,216 1,267	6	58 1 58 1 76 1	,236 ,236 ,285 ,398 ,500	841 855 897 970	1,293 1,342 1,412 1,474	985 974 999 1,030 1,109 1,319 1,319 1,472 1,500 1,558	4		 866 953 959 938	1,061 1,170 1,199 1,214	1,055 1,096 1,173 1,192	1,301 1,380 1,451 1,497
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,490 1,520 1,531 1,542	1,264 1,264 1,267 1,274	7.	$ \begin{array}{c c} 17 & 1 \\ 34 & 1 \end{array} $,473 ,506 ,511 ,511	900 995 992 992	1,446 1,473 1,484 1,494	1,534 1,555 1,568 1,576	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = 9$		941	1,212 1,212 1,221 1,221 1,212	1,193 1,195 1,191 1,191	1,476 1,494 1,506 1,512
	G	UEENS	LAND	.—In	DEX-	NUMBE	RS.	So	UTH A	USTRA	LIA.	-INDEX	K-NUMB	ERS.
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina,	Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 , 1915 , 1916 , 1917 , 1918 , 1919 , 1920 , 1921 , 1922 , 1922 , 1923 , 1924	780 774 769 774 835 931 977 978 1,109 1,124 1,119	932 915 1,053 1,062	8:		689 686 695 723	856 862 953 1,051	923 1,017 1,071 1,074	867 839 842 874 950 1,012 1,136 1,173 1,249 1,306 1,398	773 773		800 846 852 867	678 684 684 704	844 800 876 1,052	1,113 1,179 1,256 1,340
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,119 1,120 1,118 1,120	1,051 1,066 1,036 1,094	8:	25 30 30 36	723 723 727 720	952 1,063 1,094 1,094	1,070 1,075 1,072 1,078	1,323 1,420 1,422 1,428	7 7	64 69 62 62	849 856 880 883	690 703 700 724	998 1,055 1,075 1,081	1,271 1,359 1,362 1,368
	WES		AUST	RALIA BERS.	.—In	DEX-	TAS	SMANIA	.—In	DEX-N	UMBE	RS.	S. S.	# 80 mg
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities.	Welghted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 1915 1916 1917 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1922 1924 1924	808 759 782 789 801 835 919 966 993 1,013 1,022	763 727 731 709	 752 897	647 783 809 814	81 88	6 907 9 922 1 971	1,319 1,444	1,059 1,243 1,257 1,280	1,173	1,245 1,276	561 561	1 1,081 1 1,157 1 1,340 1 1,385	1,356 1,398	1,206 1,270 1,342 1,391
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,016 1,017 1,016 1,038	721 703 703 709	862 881 920 924	799 820 820 820	89	0 974 0 974	1,499 1,499 1,493 1,512	1,281	1,234 $1,248$	1,279 $1,293$	561 561	1,382 1,384 1,382 1,392	1,451	1,366 1,392 1,399 1,408

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (=1,000).

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (=1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.								VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Dvolen Hill	TOWN TOWN	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Polloret	Danarao	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 " 1915 " 1916 " 1917 " 1918 " 1919 " 1920 " 1921 " 1922 " 1923 " 1924	1,002 1,067 1,197 1,337 1,462 1,641 1,754 1,665 1,394 1,317 1,241	1,760 1,415 1,436 1,831	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,4\\3 & 1,3 \end{bmatrix}$	83 1 13 1 09 1	,822 ,577 ,531 ,567	1,672 1,458 1,410 1,361	1,676 1,401 1,330 1,252	1,033 1,056 1,154 1,294 1,463 1,609 1,884 1,684 1,424 1,414 1,35	3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 2,082 ,593 1,490 1,371	1,940 1,729 1,481 1,403	2,138 1,597 1,555 1,602	1,758 1,479 1,428 1,363	
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,237 1,253 1,234 1,242	1,351 1,318 1,326 1,331	1,1 3 1,1 3 1,1 1 1,1	82 1	,601 ,551 ,558 ,558	1,334 1,357 1,366 1,385	1,250 1,261 1,245 1,251	1,35 1,36 1,35 1,35	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 & 1,4 \\ 4 & 1,3 \end{array} $	97	1,384 1,390 1,374 1,335	1,372 1,423 1,414 1,403	1,590 1,643 1,608 1,568	1,363 1,374 1,361 1,355	
	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina,	Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average,	
Nov. 1914 , 1915 , 1916 , 1917 , 1918 , 1919 , 1920 , 1921 , 1922 , 1923 , 1924	872 915 1,034 1,192 1,359 1,581 1,689 1,492 1,295 1,426 1,379	1,867 1,31: 1,44: 1,44:	7 1,9		2,079 1,341 1,344 1,269	2,015 1,647 1,492 1,413	1,638 1,338 1,427 1,385	1,000 1,08 1,21 1,39 1,41 1,72 1,83 1,58 1,36 1,44 1,45	8	03 1 64 1 70 1	,963 ,496 ,398 ,408	2,251 1,643 1,604 1,567	1,565 1,194 1,417 1,394	1,641 1,378 1,443 1,449	
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,377 1,382 1,379 1,377	1,415 1,460 1,448 1,460	8 1.4	02 50 43 189	1,321 1,270 1,263 1,221	1,405 1,425 1,414 1,407	1,381 1,391 1,387 1,379	1,42 1,48 1,45 1,45	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1 & 1,4 \\ 9 & 1,4 \end{array} $	$\frac{34}{25}$,420 ,435 ,408 ,368	1,556 1,579 1,582 1,550	1,370 1,393 1,414 1,398	1,429 1,460 1,457 1,451	
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX- NUMBERS. TAS							Average A verage A ve						arage	
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Av	Weighted Av	
Nov. 1914 , 1915 , 1916 , 1917 , 1918 , 1919 , 1920 , 1921 , 1922 , 1924	926 1,007 1,126 1,300 1,505 1,694 1,802 1,634 1,316 1,396 1,346	1,824 1,424 1,512 1,517	1,353 1,258	1,928 1,624 1,474 1,459	1,36	1,359	1,666 1,643	1,673	1,457	1,43 1,37	1,99 1,61 7 1,62 2 1,57	4 2,006 2 1,655 8 1.598	1,386	1,711 1,42 1,39 1,33	
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,342 1,348 1,373	-	1,271 1,265 1,253	1,457 1,438 1,480	1 34	1,381	1,655 1,636 1,632	1,504 1,516 1,525	1,431 1,421 1,413 1,402	1,36 1,37 1,37	6 1,52 7 1,55 4 1,59 0 1,63	1,585 1,578 1,578 1,579 1,579	1,339	1,33 1,34 1,33 1,33	

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (=1,000).

		N.S.	w.—	INDEX	-Num	BERS.			VI	CTORI	A.—IN	DEX-N	UMBERS	3.
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Proton Hill	TOWORT THE	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Dollowsk	Danalat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 1915 1916 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 Year 1923 1924	1,022 1,066 1,079 1,186 1,319 1,414 1,615 1,348 1,381 1,364 1,358	1,328 1,273 1,242 1,253	1,4 1,4 1,4 1,4 1,4	71 1,39 1,38 1	222	1,321 1,270 1,264 1,262	1,350 1,371 1,353 1,349	971 1,028 1,047 1,174 1,268 1,357 1,364 1,300 1,316 1,342	3		,352 ,317 ,259 ,261	1,379 1,347 1,285 1,279	1,175 1,137 1,183 1,173	1,355 1,300 1,308 1,332
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,362 1,358 1,356 1,357	1,264 1,262 1,244 1,244	1,4	20 1, 27 1, 41 1, 39 1,	231 220 219 216	1,263 1,264 1,261 1,259	1,353 1,349 1,347 1,348	1,333 1,353 1,353 1,335	3 1,2 1 1,2 2 1,2 2 1,2	50 1 61 1 61 1 51 1	,249 ,267 ,265 ,265	1,262 1,277 1,287 1,289	1,172 1,175 1,173 1,171	1,322 1,340 1,341 1,323
		QUEEN	SLANI	o.—In	DEX-N	TUMBEI	RS.	So	UTH A	USTR	ALIA.	-INDEX	K-NUMB	ERS.
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	hampton.	Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina,		Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average,
Nov. 1914 , 1915 , 1916 , 1917 , 1918 , 1919 , 1920 , 1921 , 1922 , 1923 , 1924	971 1,009 1,022 1,117 1,243 1,293 1,520 1,261 1,232 1,247 1,252	1,273 1,244 1,239 1,245	1.2	38 1, 75 1,	347 231 296 301	1,320 1,250 1,261 1,224	1,279 1,238 1,249 1,251	1,028 1,078 1,111 1,180 1,319 1,382 1,608 1,379 1,358 1,370 1,371	3	23 1 45 1	,422 ,369 ,358 ,365	1,378 1,378 1,310 1,312 1,335	1,336 1,306 1,314 1,368	1,383 1,353 1,368 1,368
1924 1st Qtr. ;, 2nd ,, ;, 3rd ,, ;, 4th ,,	1,251 1,251 1,254 1,251	1,250 1,243 1,245 1,244	1.23	48 1, 37 1, 37 1, 37 1,	304 304 297 300	1,228 1,230 1,220 1,219	1,252 1,250 1,253 1,250	1,366 1,375 1,375 1,368	1,3	61 1	,355 ,356 ,375 ,374	1,335 1,334 1,335 1,335	1,358 1,378 1,368 1,368	1,368 1,378 1,378 1,368
	WE	STERN	AUST		.—Ini	EX-	TAS	MANIA	.—Ini	EX-N	UMBE	RS.	Average al Cities.	Average,
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Av	Weighted Ave
Nov. 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 1920 1921 1922 1922 1924	1,041 1,098 1,161 1,236 1,382 1,495 1,685 1,374 1,339 1,344 1,326	1,375 1,333 1,302 1,309	1,251 1,278	1,304 1,231 1,240 1,249	1,471 1,422 1,401 1,395	1.336	934 1,028 1,041 1,155 1,262 1,344 1,501 1,245 1,243 1,243	1,315 1,234 1,255 1,248	1,141 1,147	1,145	1,280 1,283 3 1,233 1 1,08	61,237	1.334	1,347 1,328 1,325 1,330
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,329 1,331 1,323 1,322	1,308 1,312 1,310 1,308	1,281 1,280 1,277 1,273	1,246 1,252 1,252 1,246	1,40	1,327	1,244 1,252 1,245 1,242	1,248 1,246 1,249 1,249	1,142 1,145 1,150 1,153	1,125 1,125 1,125 1,126	2 1,08 2 1,08 2 1,08 2 1,08 0 1,08	2 1,229 5 1,234 4 1,230 2 1,229	1,338 1,344 1,343 1,336	1,325 1,335 1,335 1.327

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, Base (=1,000).

		N.S.	w.—	INDEX	-Nu	IBERS.			Vic	TORIA	.—In	DEX-NU	MBERS.	
Period.	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill		Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Pallarat		Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam- bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 " 1915 " 1916 " 1916 " 1917 " 1918 " 1919 " 1920 " 1922 " 1922 " 1922 " 1922 " 1924 " 1924 " 1924 "	1,037 1,159 1,187 1,266 1,328 1,505 1,681 1,477 1,440 1,452 1,421	1,461 1,366 1,408 1,370	$\frac{1,2}{1,3}$		 	1,342 1,261 1,309 1,278	1,469 1,425 1,444 1,413	986 1,117 1,124 1,194 1,294 1,437 1,704 1,475 1,417 1,474	1,45 1,30 1,3	35 1 55 1 50 1	 ,444 ,344 ,351 ,298	1,471 1,424 1,398 1,356	1,486 1,323 1,390 1,396	1,470 1,408 1,461 1,426
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,428 1,424 1,410 1,420	1,397 1,369 1,357 1,357	$\begin{vmatrix} 1,2\\1,3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 90 & 1 \\ 00 & 1 \end{array}$,500 ,489 ,466 ,469	1,273 1,288 1,276 1,275	1,422 1,416 1,402 1,411	1,446 1,446 1,437 1,431	1,3	02 1	,308 ,312 ,297 ,274	1,355 1,363 1,366 1,341	1,404 1,413 1,393 1,372	1,432 1,433 1,423 1,416
	G	UEENS	SLAND	.—In	DEX-1	TUMBER	s.	So	UTH A	USTE	ALIA.	-Inde	X-NUMI	BERS.
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rock-	hampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted A verage, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina,	Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peter- borough.	Weighted Average,
Nov. 1914 1915 1916 1918 1917 1918 1919 1919 1920 1921 1922 1922 1923 1924 1924	898 1,046 1,016 1,114 1,222 1,408 1,511 1,330 1,275 1,341 1,328	1,380 1,229 1,322 1,303	1,2	93 1 78 1 80 1	 434 ,213 ,270 ,264	1,428 1,294 1,315 1,296	1,353 1,266 1,331 1,318	997 1,114 1,140 1,186 1,265 1,447 1,657 1,411 1,370 1,448 1,468	1,4		,438 ,305 ,325 ,336	1,448 1,278 1,311 1,293	1,352 1,228 1,326 1,375	1,413 1,356 1,436 1,448
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,348 1,326 1,323 1,316	1,320 1,304 1,291 1,297	1 2	77 1 72 1 64 1 49 1	,298 ,260 ,257 ,240	1,299 1,298 1,297 1,291	1,337 1,317 1,313 1,306	1,45 1,48 1,46 1,46	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1,3 \\ 1 & 1,2 \end{bmatrix}$	00 1	,333 ,339 ,342 ,329	1,287 1,295 1,298 1,290	1,337 1,370 1,394 1,400	1,441 1,466 1,447 1,439
	WE	STERN	AUST		.—In	DEX-	TAS	SMANIA	.—In	DEX-I	NUMB	ERS.	Average I Cities.	rage
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Ave Six Capital Cit	Weighted Average 30 Towns,
Nov. 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1919 1920 1921 1922 Year 1923 1924	1,301 1,366	1,470 1,343 1,403 1,407	1,318 1,320	1,417 1,332 1,322 1,352	1,31	8 1,313 8 1,368	997 1,110 1,121 1,253 1,311 1,489 1,724 1,536 1,452 1,519 1,528	1,535 1,431 1,441 1,442	1,398 1,405	1,40	1,42 1,30 3 1,33 3 1,33	23 1,511 1,414 35 1,480	1,402	1,451 1,388 1,433 1,411
1924 1st Qtr. ,, 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,,	1,372 1,380	1,423 1,389	1,324 1,342 1,322 1,293	1,323 1,357 1,373 1,354	1,36 1,39	5 1,376 4 1,380	1,545 1,531 1,522 1,512	1,448 1,448 1,443 1,429	1,422 1,415 1,408 1,373	1,38 1,39 1,40 1,38	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,30 \\ 5 \\ 1,32 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 06 & 1,489 \\ 21 & 1,483 \\ \end{array}$	1,428	1,418 1,416 1,406 1,404

^{*} Basis of Table.

6. Application of Index-Numbers.—The following table shows the manner in which the index-numbers in the preceding tables may be applied to the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage:—

Basic Wage Commission's Findings of 1920.—Cost at November, 1914, 1920, 4th Quarter, 1923, and 4th Quarter, 1924.

		No vem b	er, 1914.	Novemb	er, 1920.	4th Quar	ter, 1923.	4th Quarter, 1924		
Town.		Index- Number.	Relative Cost.	Actual Finding.	Index- Number.	Index- Number.	Relative Cost.	Index- Number.	Relative Cost.	
Sydney Melbourne Brisbane Adelaide Perth Hobart Wtd, Aver.	::	1,037 986 898 997 1,001 997 1,000	£ s. d. 3 12 3 3 7 5 3 3 1 3 9 10 3 13 6 3 7 7 3 9 7	£ s. d. 5 17 1 5 16 6 5 6 2 5 16 1 5 13 11 5 10 11 5 15 8	1,681 1,704 1,511 1,657 1,552 1,724 1,665	1,456 1,471 1,356 1,455 1,339 1,527 1,446	£ s. d. 5 1 5 5 0 7 4 15 3 5 1 11 4 18 3 5 3 7 5 0 5	1,420 1,431 1,316 1,453 1,369 1,512 1,417	£ s. d. 4 18 11 4 17 10 4 12 6 5 1 10 5 0 6 5 2 6 4 18 5	

The table shows, in the third column, the amount determined by the Basic Wage Commission as the cost of living according to the standard fixed by the Commission in November, 1920. Applying the index-numbers for 4th quarter, 1923, and 4th quarter, 1924, the relative costs of the Commission's standard for those two quarters are obtained. In order to check the applicability of the index-numbers for the determination of variations in the Basic Wage Commission's finding, the relative costs of the standard fixed for November, 1914, have been computed in the same manner. While they do not correspond exactly with the amounts as given in the supplementary Report of the Commission, they are sufficiently near to show that the method adopted by this Bureau for measuring the variations gives results which closely approximate to those of the Commission. amounts for November, 1914, as found by the Commission, are given on page 17 of this Report. The greatest difference between the results is shown for Hobart, and amounts to only 1s. 6d. per week, while for Melbourne the difference is only 4d. per week.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

- 1. General.—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV, pages 26 to 33), where some description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the indexnumbers. The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.
- 2. Results—1922 to 1924.—The results of the investigation in November, 1924, are set out in the tables on pages 40 to 43. (See end of last column, on page 43). Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and

rent of 4-rooms; and food, groceries, and rent of 5-rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,597 (see page 43), represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses; 1,472 represents the average weighted expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1924. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,012 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for November, 1924. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,597, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,600; while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,455 compared with an expenditure of 1,472 on the average for 200 towns.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issue. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries and rent of 5-roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities given in the second paragraph, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal to 1,000.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1922, 1923, and 1924, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

	N	1922. ovember		N	1923. November	r.	N	1924. To vember	
State and Town.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	B B G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
New South Wales— Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst Albury Armidale Ballina Bega Berry Blackheath Bourke Bowral Casino Cessnock Cobar Cooma Coonamble Cootamundra Corrimal Cowra Cronulla Cudgegong Deniliquin Dubbo Forbes Gilgandra	A 1,034 1,050 986 940 983 1,055 1,061 1,011 1,043 1,006 1,045 921 1,013 974 	B 1,553 1,419 1,331 1,409 1,187 1,519 1,352 1,259 1,232 1,495 1,373 1,141 1,292 1,387 1,382 1,387 1,372	C 1,641 1,574 1,402 1,527 1,309 1,594 1,404 1,439 1,435 1,584 1,439 1,484 1,484 1,378 1,542 1,569	A 1,087 1,120 1,227 1,045 1,060 1,073 1,169 1,182 1,117 1,117 1,129 1,228 1,141 1,152 1,220 1,142 1,200 1,165 1,167 1,167 1,167 1,167 1,204 1,165 1,167	B 1,608 1,531 1,510 1,570 1,325 1,636 1,424 1,511 1,408 1,418 1,426 1,701 1,541 1,541 1,541 1,541 1,541 1,541 1,405 1,40	C 1,705 1,676 1,587 1,614 1,754 1,586 1,564 1,580 1,512 1,725 1,760 1,413 1,659 1,284 1,709 1,475 1,599 1,475 1,599 1,474 1,599 1,474 1,599 1,474 1,599 1,474 1,599	A 1,022 1,006 1,145 1,020 941 990 986 1,052 1,029 1,088 1,130 1,055 1,060 1,063 1,077 1,071 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,077 1,071 1,053 1,069 1,068 1,069 1,06	1,559 1,447 1,521 1,264 1,648 1,371 1,546 1,381 1,266 1,530 1,490 1,529 1,162 1,426 1,447 1,438 1,718 1,289 1,188 1,289 1,488 1,381 1,289 1,488 1,381 1,289 1,386 1,386	C 1,690 1,599 1,525 1,694 1,376 1,487 1,496 1,738 1,292 1,672 1,611 1,618 1,537 1,472 1,472 1,370 1,511 1,845 1,355 1,429 1,355 1,429 1,611 1,845 1,451 1,45

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

	N	1922. Tovember	:.	N	1923. Tovember		1	1924. Novembe	r.
State and Town.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Rew South Wales—contd. Glen Innes Grafton Grenfell Griffith Gulgong Gunnedah Hay Inverell Junee Katoomba Kempsey Kuri Kuri Leeton Lismore Litthgow Maitland Moree Moss Vale Mudgee Narrabri Narrandera Nowra Orange Parkes Penrith Port Kembla Portland Queanbeyan Guirndi Richmond Scone Singleton Tamworth Taree Temora Temterfield Tumut Ulmarra Wagga Wagga Walcha Wellington Weston Windsor Wollongong Wyalong Yass Young Weighted Average State (74 Towns)	A 957 1,006 977 990 1,004 1,001 1,060 961 1,048 1,079 995 1,052 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,014 1,015 1,016 1,018	B 1,266 1,359 1,444 1,296 1,280 1,363 1,418 1,290 1,402 1,455 1,350 1,487 1,394 1,414 1,414 1,292 1,578 1,307 1,434 1,376 1,376 1,359 1,367 1,399 1,328 1,306 1,493	1,569 1,358 1,405 1,407 1,517 1,371 1,427 1,563 1,472 1,402 1,605 1,504 1,395 1,504 1,395 1,459 1,458 1,458 1,497 1,532	A 1,015 1,149 1,179 1,214 1,039 1,102 1,117 1,205 1,021 1,125 1,021 1,186 1,166 1,086 1,188 1,112 1,115 1,109 1,187 1,109 1,187 1,109 1,187 1,109 1,187 1,196 1,19	B 1,326 1,544 1,541 1,872 1,388 1,330 1,473 1,914 1,517 1,914 1,517 1,622 1,515 1,427 1,622 1,515 1,427 1,437 1,449 1,555 1,567 1,412 1,585	C 1,423 1,643 1,771 2,004 1,451 1,566 1,521 1,676 1,383 1,550 1,949 1,675 1,596 1,797 1,704 1,611 1,563 1,746 1,557 1,540 1,548 1,557 1,540 1,562 1,588 1,582 1,582 1,582 1,582 1,582 1,582 1,687 1,667 1,565 1,643 1,623 1,634 1,565 1,56	A 925 1,038 1,006 995 1,011 972 1,129 1,004 1,069 1,023 1,034 982 1,034 982 1,045 1,047 1,049 1,036 1,049 1,	B 1,254 1,324 1,498 1,796 1,291 1,333 1,364 1,319 1,388 1,424 1,409 1,516 1,319 1,516 1,319 1,516 1,319 1,351 1,516 1,340 1,351 1,350 1,480 1,481 1,353 1,35	C 1,401 1,430 1,862 1,354 1,459 1,531 1,696 1,737 1,484 1,496 1,566 1,502 1,491 1,670 1,486 1,565 1,495 1,496 1,692 1,436 1,682 1,682 1,683 1,465 1,59
Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warnambool Ararat Bachus Marsh Bairnsdale Beechworth Benalla Camperdown Casterton Castlemaine Colac Creswick Daylesford	967 976 977 959 932 1,002 1,009 996 947 963 997 973 921 995	1,431 1,217 1,284 1,322 1,273 1,303 1,303 1,276 1,371 1,223 1,276 1,280 1,053 1,053 1,247	1,570 1,320 1,381 1,439 1,431 1,395 1,275 1,385 1,539 1,539 1,582 1,092 1,329	1,062 1,080 1,075 1,054 1,067 1,156 1,166 1,114 1,081 1,055 1,073 1,069 1,135 1,035 1,035	1,547 1,356 1,375 1,427 1,448 1,472 1,584 1,364 1,413 1,450 1,345 1,358 1,154 1,154 1,376	1,689 1,463 1,473 1,556 1,578 1,540 1,640 1,433 1,489 1,581 1,446 1,454 1,454 1,206 1,458	963 987 988 945 987 1,049 961 1,052 1,040 993 1,001 1,013 1,056 1,042 962 986	1,455 1,268 1,293 1,318 1,370 1,372 1,389 1,414 1,303 1,325 1,404 1,300 1,389 1,107 1,107	1,600 1,384 1,373 1,448 1,497 1,520 1,578 1,369 1,421 1,527 1,425 1,667 1,126 1,282

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

	1	1922. Novembe	r.	1	1923. Novembe	r.		1924. Novembe	r.
•	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5-
::	A 934 973 1,011	B 1,092 1,235 1,243	C 1,131 1,327 1,296	A 1,067 1,069 1,131	B 1,212 1,364 1,414	C 1,238 1,464 1,476	A 996 1,026 1,070	B 1,147 1,355 1,389	1,18 1,47 1,46
	1,018	1,402	1,534	1,147 1,103	1,588 1,673	1,667 $1,700$ 1.827	1,086 $1,016$ $1,065$	1,590 1,430 1,668	1,74 1,54 1,86
				1,126	1,652	1,784	1,061	1,620	1,78
	939	1.273	1 376	1,096	1,372	1,458		1,251	1,3
	951	1,273	1,331	1,064	1,380	1,459	980	1,316	1,62
				1,127	1,555	1,653	1,012	1,440	1,5
	950	1,093	1.137	1,086	1,242	1,279	1,000	1.158	1,7
	977	1,154	1,270	1,108	1,315	1,407	1,000	1,214	1,3
	1,102			1,163	1,769	1,920	1,084	1,693	1,80
	1,006	1,348	1,409	1,149	1,518	1,639	1,124	1,550	1,8
	1,020	1,415	1,547	1,104	1,433	1,499	1,047	1,442	1,5
::	1,020			1.090	1,358	1,525		1,357	1,49 $1,3$
	976	1,244	1,325	1,122	1 451	1,591	1,040	1,435	1,5
	936	1,252	1,360	1,072	1,487	1,643	987	1,432	1,58
	1,010	1,454	1,569	1,092	1,487	1.566	1,007		1,49
	1,070	1,331	1,423	1,180	1,452	1,548	1,087	1,372	1,4
	982			1,086	1,612	1,777	1,052	1,710	1,80
				1,067	1,426	1,518	1,024	1,386	1,50
		1,350		1,166	1,618		1,061	1,458	1,56
					1,595	1,735		1,330	1,64
	1,000	1,439	1,527	1,204	1,674	1,761	1,049	1,474	1,56
101	971	1,389	1,517	1,069	1,525	1,660	973	1,437	1,57
	049	1 975	1 905	1.020	1 976	1 407	0.70	1 202	
	927	1,183	1,262	1,049	1.339	1,423		1,303	1,42
	946	1,194	1,239		1,329	1,375	972	1,211	1,32 $1,27$
	919	1,245		1,132	1,390	1,474		1,322	1,41
				1,195	1,611	1,732	1,125	1,546	1,35
					1,582			1.477	1,60
	940	1,192	1.278		1,211	1.293		1,307	1,68
	1,044	1,452	1,538	1,163	1,602	1,738	1,139	1,596	1,32 $1,71$
	1,072		1,624	1,145	1,573		1,077	1,537	1,70
	1,115	1,488	1,585	1,174	1,510	1,653	1,178	1,540	1,68
••	1,126	1,233	1,270		*	*	1,072	1,173	1,22
	1,041				1,464				1,46 $1,37$
				1,031	1,360	1,426	952	1,245	1,31
	1.016	1.271	1.367			1,435	1,020	1,283	1,41
	998	1,251	1,336	1,054	1,305	1,405	990	1,302	1,47 $1,35$
	1,092	1,586		1,194	1,638	1,770	1,101	1,583	1,68
::	951	1,241	1,326	1,063	1,406				1,80
	1,098	1,385	1.487	1,221	1,552	1,647	1,073	1,446	1,59
		1,327	1,436		1,448	1,571	987	1,407	1,51
	965	1,183	1,222	1,127	1,357	1,384			1,35 $1,34$
				1,054	1,400	1,498	994	1,410	1,49
• •		1,371		1,132	1,484	1,534	1,010	1,326	1,43
	1,079	1,493	1,632	1,149		1,731			1,50 $1,71$
	1,090	1,551	1,715	1,235	1,735	1,834	1,108	1,656	1,72
for									
	for	A	Novembe Novembe Novembe Novembe	November. November November	November. November November	November. November November November	November. November. November.	November. November.	November November

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

	. N	1922.		N	1923. Tovember		N	1924. Tovember	
State and Town,	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
Millicent Murray Bridge Port Augusta	A 987 990 978 955 947 947 1,023 975 1,059	B 1,418 1,245 1,297 1,185 1,303 1,294 1,184 1,348 1,348 1,502 1,652	C 1,548 1,351 1,351 1,252 1,373 1,389 1,260 1,416 1,451 1,783 1,783	A 1,072 1,059 1,110 1,051 1,079 1,006 1,014 1,041 1,110 1,099 1,079 1,112 1,065 1,035 1,166	B 1,518 1,334 1,433 1,286 1,395 1,269 1,326 1,304 1,505 1,428 1,529 1,529 1,580 1,428 1,529 1,580 1,428 1,437 1,437 1,549	1,354 1,470 1,375 1,400	A 1,020 1,014 1,060 994 1,103 1,083 1,016 1,004 1,053 1,023 1,123 1,028 1,050 1,116	B 1,516 1,281 1,399 1,233 1,502 1,379 1,398 1,215 1,448 1,448 1,448 1,448 1,642 1,613	C 1,645 1,373 1,479 1,316 1,584 1,445 1,457 1,327 1,514 1,440 1,582 1,551 1,620 1,774 1,749
Western Australia— Perth and Fremantle . Kalgoorlie and Boulder Northam Bun bury Geraldton Albany Beverley Bridgetown Broome Carnarvon Collie Green bushes . Katanning Leonora and Gwalia Meekatharra Narrogin Wagin York Weighted Average for State (18 Towns)	998 1,154 1,081 1,046 1,065 1,099 1,308 1,237 1,009 1,269 	1,389 1,493 1,493 1,493 1,397 1,462 1,395 1,966 1,730 1,388 1,427 1,416	1,577 1,557 1,542 1,497 1,548 1,467 2,998 1,779 1,549 1,467 	1,046 1,283 1,154 1,056 1,181 1,172 1,072 1,149 1,306 1,249 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,105 1,106 1,105 1,106 1,105 1,106 1,107	1,446 1,580 1,510 1,420 1,570 1,468 1,281 1,560 1,964 1,743 1,467 1,378 1,467 1,513 1,425 1,636 1,338 1,487	1,538 1,645 1,610 1,525 1,654 1,567 1,380 1,626 2,030 1,841 1,533 1,404 1,457 1,552 1,491 1,453 1,540	1,114 1,258 1,074 1,137 1,192 1,204 1,132 1,193 1,330 1,184 1,172 1,242 1,077 1,399 1,364 1,154 1,155 1,176	1,527 1,590 1,496 1,507 1,682 1,498 1,366 1,538 1,710 1,567 1,440 1,457 1,627 1,627 1,628 1,491 1,522	1,618 1,651 1,601 1,704 1,609 1,423 1,604 2,053 1,776 1,632 1,466 1,577 1,597 1,537 1,537 1,537
Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenstown Beaconsfield Campbelltown Deloraine Franklin New Norfolk Scottsdale Ulverstone Zeehan Weighted Average State (13 Towns)	1,013 1,007 1,028 1,010 1,092 995 979 1,024 1,051 1,116 1,020	1,416 1,374 1,454 1,421 1,356 1,069 1,129 1,257 1,315 1,281 1,375	1,592 1,536 1,586 1,480 1,485 1,091 1,183 1,327 1,327 1,327	1,114 1,112 1,176 1,146 1,214 1,113 1,052 1,019 1,082 1,043 1,129 1,128 1,251	1,574 1,490 1,583 1,566 1,478 1,205 1,260 1,197 1,314 1,372 1,450 1,415 1,526	1,762 1,657 1,746 1,683 1,556 1,225 1,365 1,457 1,457 1,468 1,558 1,468	1,051 1,057 1,042 1,080 1,185 1,099 1,045 1,014 1,061 1,039 1,030 1,154 1,059	1,524 1,448 1,218 1,259	1,724 1,610 1,621 1,641 1,522 1,255 1,333 1,390 1,322 1,464 1,418 1,47 1,436
Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns)	998	1,415	1,525	1,083	1,526	1,642	1,012	1,472	1,59

^{*} Figures not available for 1923.

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus for November, 1924, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 963. Subtracting this from 1,455 (column B) gives a difference of 492, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,600 (column C) gives a difference of 637, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. Comparisons with Quarterly Results.—To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the beginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results have been made annually.

In the following table, the first line in each division shows the indexnumbers derived from the special inquiry covering 200 towns; the second line gives the results obtained from the returns received for the month of November, 1924, for the five towns in each State from which regular monthly returns are received; and the last line gives the results obtained from the November returns for the capital cities only. The capital cities are, of course, included in each of the other two investigations, and the five towns in each State are included in the investigation for "all towns":—

Retail Price Index-Numbers-States, 1924.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Weighte Average
		Food	and Groc	ERIES.			
All Towns* Five Towns in each	1,011	961	975	1,011	1,124	1,047	1,000
State Capital Cities only	1,016 1,017	957 958	961 966	1,014 1,016	1,123 1,109	1,051 1,046	1,000 1,000
		RENT, 5-	ROOMED I	Houses.			
All Towns*	1,077	1,028	757	1,012	832	1,005	1,000
State Capital Cities only	1,086 1,072	1,020 1,023	721 727	1,000 1,002	820 809	1,030 1,080	1,000 1,000
SERVICE STATES	Foo	DD AND G	ROCERIES	AND RES	T.		
All Towns*	1,035	986	895	1,012	1,017	1,031	1,000
State Capital Cities only	1,042 1,038	981 983	871 875	1,009 1,010	1,010 994	1,043 1,059	1,000 1,000

^{*} For list of towns included, see Tables on pages 40 to 43.

The index-numbers for November, 1918 to 1924, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (=1,000), are shown in the following table:—

Retail Price Index-Numbers-Australia, 1918 to 1924.

Particulars.	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924
		11/4	SCHOOL ST	1.				
	Fo	OOD AN	D GROC	ERIES.				
All Towns* Five Towns in each State Capital Cities only	1,000 1,000 1,000	1,435 1,430 1,440	1,706 1,701 1,715	2,002 2,007 2,021	1,578 1,577 1,588	1,558 1,564 1,580	1,689 1,688 1,699	1,581 1,581 1,594
		~ T		TI				
	RENT	OF 5-1	ROOMED	Housi	ES.		Li seri	
All Towns* State	1,000 1,000	1,031 1,039 1,033	1,103 1,110 1,099	1,228 1,235 1,225	1,268 1,271 1,261	1,347 1,347 1,336	1,433 1,421 1,374	1,494 1,484 1,439

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

Fine Towns in each State	1,000 1,000 1,000	1.278	1.471	1.706	1,458	1,480	1,584	1,543	
--------------------------	-------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--

The figures in the vertical columns show merely the increase or decrease in cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns," "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only." respectively.

The index-numbers in the first line of each division of the table just given refer to 100 towns for November, 1913; to 150 towns for November, 1916 to 1922; and to 200 towns for November, 1923, and November, 1924. The general closeness of the results is remarkable, and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital cities only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years reflect with a substantial degree of accuracy the variations in retail prices for Australia. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1924, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 58.1 per cent.; house rents increased 49.4 per cent.; the aggregate result showing an increase of approximately 54.8 per cent.

^{*} See note to preceding table.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1924 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1,000). These figures are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries 1913 to 1924 (Prices in 1913 as Base = 1,000).

	Ţ K	JNITED INGDOM		AUSTRI	IA.	Belgium.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA	(SHANGHAI).	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	DITTOH EAST	INDIES.	EGYPT.	FRANCE	T. C.	FINDAND.	GER	MANY.
YEAR.	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Officia	1.	Official.	Official.	Official.		Official.	"Finansti		Ошсіа!.	Official.	Official		Omeial.	Off	icial.
Average. 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	1,000 3.073 1,972 1,588 1,589 1,662	1,000 1,000 1,271 1,595 2,061 2,265 2,419 2,953 1,824 1,541 1,518 1,646	1,000 987 1,231 1,605 2,041 2,249 2,351 2,832 1,810 1,595 1,621 1,739	c1	.170	a1,000	d1,000 1,120 1,280 1,470 1,800 1,980 2,040 1,810 1,800 1,760 1,770	e1,0	620	3,340 9,770 9,970	1,00 1,34 1,49 2,06 2,84 2,92 3,40 3,41 1,78 1,81 2,10 2,34	00 1,00 00 00 00 00 00 1,00 1	820 700 750	1,00 1,05 1,28 1,76 2,11 2,31 3,16 1,43 1,44	1,0 30 1,3 30 1,8 30 2,6 40 3,3 40 3,5	120 1398 1382 1316		i166	1,000 1,060 1,420 1,530 1,790 2,170 4,150 14,860 19,110 341,820 198,737 f 1,225
	IT	ALY.	JAPAN.	NETHER- LANDS.	NORWAY.		Poland		SPAIN.	SWEDEN.		SWITZER- LAND.	UNITED	STATES.	A USTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEA-	LAND.	SOUTH AFRICA.
YEAR.	"Bachi."	Camera di Commercio di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.		Official.		Official.	Official.		"Lorenz."	Bureau of	Labour Statistics.	Official.	Officia1.	0.00	Omeral.	Official.
Average. 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	1,000 951 1,327 1,997 3,063 4,091 3,658 6,244 5,775 5,623 5,746 5,850	1,000 	1,000 955 966 1,171 1,485 1,958 2,359 2,594 2,004 1,958 1,991 2,065	1,090 1,460 2,260 2,760 3,730 3,040 2,920 1,820 1,600 1,510	2.3		7 7.1,0	728	1,00 1,01 1,19 1,41 1,66 2,07 2,04 2,21 1,90 1,76 1,72 1,83	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3,5 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2,2 & 0 & 1,7 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1,6 & 0 & 1,6 & \dots & \dots \\ \end{array}$	90 20 30 30	1,912 1,673 1,800 1,74	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,000 980 ,010 ,270 ,770 ,940 ,060 ,260 ,470 ,490 ,540 ,500	1,000 1,056 1,474 1,382 1,528 1,778 1,889 2,279 1,749 1,616 1,787 1,733	1,028 1,098 1,316 1,785 1,990 2,092 2,435 1,718		1,000 ,044 ,230 ,337 ,507 ,753 ,777 2,117 2,007 1,775 1,747 1,798	1,000 966 1,070 1,226 1,407 1,531 1,648 2,233 1,604 1,284 1,266 1,287

2. Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of retail prices, (a) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (b) food only for the month of July in each year from

1914 to 1924, and where available, for January, 1925, the prices for July, 1914 being taken as base (= 1,000). It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each individual country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 1924, and January, 1925, with Prices in July, 1914 as Base (= 1,000).

(a) COST OF LIVING.

	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	Belgium.	BULGARIA.	D ENMARK.		FINLAND.	FRANCE.			GERM	ANY.	ITALY.	LUXEMBURG.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	4	100)	21	Par	is.	7	1	Berlin.	Milan.	L'x'm- bourg.
July 1914 " 1915 " 1916 " 1917 " 1918 " 1919 " 1921 " 1922 " 1923 " 1923 " 1924 Jan, 1925	1,000 1,250 1,480 1,800 2,100 2,150 2,550 2,220 1,810 1,710 1,710 1,790	2,645,110 10,903,000 12,391,000	,,000 900 ,090 ,250	9 1,00 1,22 12,30 18,88 19,73 26,77 25,33 29,10 p31,6	20 1, 1, 1, 1, 30 2, 80 2, 80 2, 40 a1, 30 a2, 00 a2,	360 550 820 110 620 370 990	1,0 b1,0 b1,4 b2 5 b5,8 b9,6 9,3 12,1 11,4 11,5 11,9	60 30 10 80 10 80 40 c2, 10 3, 40 3, 20 a3, 10 a3, 440 d3	380 410 070 020 340 660 ,770	e37,6	9,350 11,240 53,920 51,000 d1,160 d1,241	1,000 	2,860 2,800 4,410 4,940 4,880 4,870 5,120	1,000 3,840 3,590 4,520 4,980 5,210
	NORWAY.	POLAND.	Spark	SKAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER-	LAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH	AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
No. of Towns and Localities.	30	Warsaw.	Mad	Irid.	40	25	3	Bom - bay.		9	60	32	30	25
July 1914 " 1915 " 1916 " 1917 " 1918 " 1919 " 1920 " 1921 " 1922 " 1922 " 1923 " 1924 Jan. 1925	a 1,000 1,170 1,460 1,900 2,530 2,750 3,020 2,550 2,550 p2,670	f111,730 257,090 787,970 633 1,27	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 1 2	7,000 ,080 ,160 ,260 ,540 ,740 ,900 ,890 ,810 ,770 ,840	a 1,000 1,150 1,300 1,590 2,190 2,570 2,700 2,360 1,900 1,740 1,710 p1,780	i1,1 i1,8 i2,5 2,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	000 190 400 800	1,000 1,490 1,860 1,770 1,650 1,530 1,570	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	,000 050 ,120 ,220 ,310 ,450 ,790 ,620 ,350 ,310 ,330 ,330	1,000 970 1,020 1,300 1,460 1,550 1,550 1,470 1,450 1,450 1,490		u 1,000 1,186 1,151 1,157 1,179 1,317 1,651 1,448 1,416 1,544 1,466 1,488	h 1,000 1,082 1,168 1,282 1,440 1,573 1,815 1,782 1,590 1,584 1,602 q1,605

(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	Велетом.	CZECHO- SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRAN	CE.	GERMANY.	NETHER- LANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	630	Vienna.	59	Whole	100	21	Paris.	320	71	Amster- dam.
July 1914 , 1915 , 1916 , 1917 , 1918 , 1919 , 1920 , 1921 , 1922 , 1923 , 1924	1,000 1,320 1,610 2,040 2,100 2,170 2,620 2,260 1,750 1,650 1,640	1,000 	1,000 870 1,050 1,240	14,300 9,210	m 1,000 1,280 1,460 1,660 1,870 2,120 2,530 2,360 a1,840 a2,000 p2,150	1,000 10,130 13,230 11,440 10,020 10,520 11,300	1,000 1,200 1,290 1,830 2,060 2,610 3,730 3,060 2,970 3,210 3,600 4,080	n 1,230 1,420 1,840 2,440 2,890 3,880 3,730 a3,150 a3,370 r4,010 84,280		9 1,000 1,140 1,170 1,460 1,750 2,100 1,800 1,410 1,390 1,390

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries, &c. -continued.

(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS-continued.

	ITALY.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZER- LAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	United States.	A USTRALIA.	NEW ZEALAND.
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	30	Warsaw.	49	23	Bom- bay.	9	60	51	30	25
July 1914 ., 1915 ., 1916 ., 1917 ., 1918 ., 1919 ., 1919 ., 1920 ., 1921 ., 1922 ., 1923 ., 1923 ., 1924 ., 1925	1,000 1,510 2,100 3,250 3,100 4,450 5,060 4,920 4,960 5,080 5,900	1,000 a1,230 a1,530 a2,030 a2,710 a2,900 3,190 2,920 2,330 2,180 2,480 2,770	t 1,000 456,550 1,298,110 714 1,391 1,754	### 1,000 1,230 1,340 1,770 2,580 3,180 2,870 2,810 1,780 1,580 1,700	0 1,000 1,190 1,410 1,790 2,220 2,500 2,390 2,070 1,530 1,620 1,640 1,650	1,000 1,740 1,600 1,480 1,510 1,520	1,000 1,070 1,160 1,280 1,340 1,390 1,970 1,390 1,160 1,170 1,200	1,000 1,040 1,140 1,570 1,860 2,270 1,480 1,380 1,370 1,370 1,450	1,000 980 1,090 1,430 1,650 2,150 1,450 1,450 1,440 1,440 1,510	1,000 1,308 1,302 1,263 1,308 1,473 1,942 1,612 1,612 1,482 1,644 1,485 1,484	1,000 1,121 1,198 1,268 1,393 1,438 1,674 1,637 1,436 1,421 1,483 1,473

a June. b January. c First half of the year. d Gold mark prices. c Since January 1922, including clothing. f December. g Averages for years specified. h From 1915 for month of August. f Figure for the whole country. j Average for 1913. k May. l Including fuel and soap. m Average of selected week in the middle of the year. n Quarterly indexes, from 1914 to 1919, third quarter of each year. o 1st June. p December, 1924. q February. r August. s November, 1924. t From 1923 "Zloty" prices. u Third Quarter of each year specified excepting 1925 which is the first quarter figure.

CHAPTER II.-WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts.

1. General.—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, showing the number of boards authorized and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and reviews to the end of approximately quarterly periods have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1924.

^{*}Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 16, pages 568 to 571.

2. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each quarter of the years 1923 and 1924.*

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each Quarter of the Years 1923 and 1921.

	1st Qu	arter.	2nd Qu	arter.	3rd Qu	arter.	4th Qu	arter.	Whole	Year
State.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.
			1923							
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia I asmania Commonwealth Court Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator Total	8 12 4 5 1 1 5 4 1	16 .6 7 	18 24 6 7 1 6 18 	9 5 2 3 14 	15 19 7 10 10 22 1	13 · 4 11 22 1 5 · · ·	19 27 14 16 1 3 20 2	15 6 2 6 8	60 82 31 38 13 14 64 4	53 15 5 17 1 34
			1924	•						
New I South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Commonwealth Court Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	11 42 3 19 1 2	9 ·i 2 12 12 ·i7	14 15 8 6 5 3 7	20 6 6 1 11	15 11 17 9 3 6 13	21 .6 1 6 6	18 10 27 24 3 3 22	6 · 7 1 13 1 11	58 78 55 58 11 13 44	56 20 4 37 2 45
Total	79	41	59	44	74	40	109	39	321	164

As compared with the preceding year there was an increase both in the number of principal awards made and industrial agreements filed during 1924. As regards awards made the States responsible for the increase were Queensland and South Australia and, in respect of industrial agreements filed, the

^{*} Corresponding figures for the years 1914 to 1921 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 9, p. 108, 12, p. 112, and 13, p. 91.

largest increases occurred in the numbers of agreements filed pursuant to the provisions of the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations of principal awards, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator numbered 305 in 1924, compared with 703 in 1923, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 76, Queensland 39, South Australia 39, Western Australia 2, Commonwealth Court 85, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 64. The largest decrease in variations made was in New South Wales, where 456 awards were varied during 1923. The falling off in 1924 was due to the fact that there was no alteration in the living wage during the year. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

3. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—(i.) General.—The following table gives particulars for all States—excepting Western Australia, where there is no provision for Wages Boards—of the number of boards authorized and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth and the Western Australian Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at the dates specified to 31st December, 1924.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the eleven years ending 31st December, 1924. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts (a) and of the Western Australian Court of Arbitration, 536 additional awards or determinations were in force at the end of 1924. The number of industrial agreements (b) made and in force under the various Acts increased during the eleven years under review by 148.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, generally speaking, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award.

⁽a) The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–21, and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920.

⁽b) The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Act in force in Victoria, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Prior to the passing of the Industrial Code Amendment Act 1924, assented to on the 24th December, 1924, the determinations of industrial boards in South Australia remained in force only for the specified term, and after its expiration had no further legal effect, although, no doubt, their provisions were observed until such time as the Board issued a new determination. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force, 1913 to 1924.

	Dates. t December, 1913.		Boards Authorized.	Boards. Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Deter- minations.	Awards or Deter- minations in Force.*	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st D	ecembe	r, 1913	505	501	387‡	575†	401
30th S	eptemb	er, 1914	549	539	474	599	409
31st D	ecember	r, 1915	573	554	498	663	546
,,	,,	1916	594	572	525	706	609
,,	,,	1917	478¶	473¶	442¶	744	732
,,	,,	1918	267**	260**	445	866	833
,,	,,	1919	505	498	465	942	843
,,	,,	1920	475††	470††	440††	1,041	972
,,	,,	1921	569	557	479	1,047	1,222
,,	,,	1922	569	561	508	1,042	780
,,	,,	1923	574	566	523	1,088	740
. ,,	,,	1924	575	538‡‡	520	1,111	549

^{*} Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

 $[\]dagger$ Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

[‡] Owing to a number of Awards made under the New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act 1908 being still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912 had not made any awards.

 $^{\|}$ See remarks with respect to re-authorization of Boards in New South Wales Labour Bulletin No. 12, page 47.

[¶] Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution of all Boards appointed under the Queensland Industrial Peace Act 1912. The work of these Boards is now undertaken by the Court of Arbitration constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1916.

^{**} On the 13th December, 1918, an order was made by the New South Wales Court of Industrial Arbitration recommending the reconstitution of 220 Industrial Boards which had expired by effluxion of time, and on the 19th February 1919, such Boards were constituted.

^{††} Reduction in the number of Boards authorized, etc., was due to the dissolution on the 9th December, 1920, by the Industrial Code 1920, of Wages Boards in South Australia appointed under the Factories Acts 1907 to 1915. These have been replaced by Industrial Boards appointed under the Industrial Code.

^{†‡} During 1924 the majority of the South Australian Boards expired and all had not been reconstituted at the close of the year.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards operating, and the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force at the end of the years 1913, 1923, and 1924.

Boards Authorized and Constituted : Awards, Determinations and Agreements in Force 1913, 1923, and 1924.

		Common	wealth.							
Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Court. Pub. Ser. Arb.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total,
Boards Authorized, etc.* Boards authorized	$ \begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases} $			†216 274 274	135 177 176	75	56 76 75		23 47 48	50 5 574 575
Boards constituted	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$			†223 274 274	132 175 174	$\frac{74}{2}$	51 76 46		21 41 42	501 566 538
Boards which have made Awards or Determinations	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$::	123 258 259	123 166 158		47 66 65	::	19 33 38	386 523 520
Awards and Determina- tions— Awards and Deter- minations in force	$ \begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases} $	141	··· 29 29	‡265 318 320	127 171 174	73 216 221	54 78 81	18 87 91	21 48 49	575 1,088 1,111
State Awards and Deter- minations— Applying to Whole State	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$			32 31 31	8 43 65	3 65 65	 9 7	 5 5	15 39 39	58 192 - 212
Applying to Metro- politan area	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$			58 85 90	 1 1	28 48 50	53 47 50	13 49 51	:: 1	153 230 242
Applying to Metropolitan and Country areas	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$::	49 137 136	105 116 94	1 43 44	2	1 7 8	5 7 7	161 312 291
Applying to Country areas	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$			126 65 63	14 11 14	41 60 62	1 20 22	4 26 27	2	186 184 191
Commonwealth Court Awards— Awards in force in each State	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$::	13 81 87	17 109 110	15 32 32	16 79 80	9 40 38	13 62 62	 X
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator— Determinations in force in each State	{ 1923 1924			28 28	25 26	25 25	26 25	26 25	24 24	
Industrial Agreements— In force	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$	454	::	75 116 135		5 50 62	11 43 44	82 72 85	 5 2	401 740 549
Commonwealth Agree- ments in force in each State	$\begin{cases} 1913 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$::	132 64 68	129 284 96	68 24 24	62 48 24	57 38 11	61 18 19	::
Number of persons covered by State Awards and Determinations (estimated)	1924		••	275,000	192,300	163,600	32,000	35,000	19,000	716,900

^{*} The figures for New South Wales are exclusive of Demarcation Boards.——† Including boards which were subsequently dissolved owing to alteration in the sectional arrangement of industries and callings.——† Omitting a number of awards which expired on the 31st December, 1913.——|| For particulars relating to the years 1914 to 1920, see Labour Reports Nos. 9, p. 113; 11, p. 108; and 13 p. 94.

There were 23 more awards in force at the end of December, 1924 than at the same date in 1923. Each State shows an increase, also the Commonwealth Court, while the number of determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator in force remains unchanged. A sharp decline in the number of industrial agreements in force is shown for 1924, although, excepting in Tasmania, State Agreements increased. The large decrease has occurred in the number of agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which fell from 454 in 1923 to 221 in 1924. Of the Commonwealth Agreements superseded it will be noted that a large percentage affected the State of Victoria.

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts then in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in Labour Bulletin No. 1. In subsequent issues brief reviews were furnished respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1924.

(ii.) New South Wales.—In pursuance of section 14 of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912, as amended, the Court of Industrial Arbitration in this State has for several years past been exercising the functions of Industrial Boards with the exception of the Board constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill). This Board during the year 1924 made two principal awards and three variations thereof, while 57 awards and 73 variations were made by the Court.

Two Industrial Boards were authorized and constituted during the year, and two dissolved. The Wharf Labourers (State) Board, authorized during July, replaced the two previous Boards which applied to the areas Newcastle and Morpeth, and Port Jackson respectively. The other new Board for Painters, Japanners, &c., Metal Articles (State) relates to a section of industry not previously subject to the jurisdiction of a Board. The constitutions of five Boards were varied during the year.

During December, the Court of Industrial Arbitration considered the question of reconstituting Industrial Boards as provided by the Industrial Arbitration Act and decided to recommend, subject to certain adjustments, the reconstitution of the existing Boards.

Notice of intention to constitute a Conciliation Committee for the following employees was gazetted during October:—Monumental masons and their assistants, polishers, polishing machinists, float machinists, and saw machinists engaged in monumental work, stonemasons, rubble masons, stone machinists, and all other employees engaged in the preparation of stone for use in the erection of buildings in the State, excluding the County of Yancowinna (with certain exceptions).

During February the Board of Trade held an inquiry into the living wage, and on the 7th March announced its decision not to vary the existing rates. A further inquiry was held in July, when it was again decided to make no change. The following table shows the movement in the living wages for adult male and adult female workers from 1914 onward. The declarations of 1914 to 1916 are those of the Court of Industrial Arbitration, from 1918 to 1924 those of the Board of Trade.

New South Wales-Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1914 to 1924.

		Males.		F	emales.
Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
16.2.14 17.12.15 18.8.16.5,9.18 8.10.19 19.4.20 8.7.20 8.10.20 15.12.20 3.3.21 8.10.21 12.5.22 26.5.22 29.9.22 10.4.23 7.9.23 7.3.24 1.8.24	£ s. d. 2 8 0 2 12 6 2 15 6 3 17 0 3 16 6 3 17 6 3 18 0 4 5 0 4 5 0 4 5 0 3 18 0 4 2 0	Sydney and Suburbs """" Newcastle District South Coast Central Tablelands State except Newcastle, South Coast, Central Tablelands and the County of Yancowinna State except County of Yancowinna Whole State State except County of Yancowinna County of Yancowinna County of Yancowinna Whole State State except County of Yancowinna County of Yancowinna Whole State """" """" """" """ """ """ """ """ ""	17.12.18 23.12.19 23.12.20 3.3.21 22.12.21 9.10.22 10.4.23 7.9.23 7.3.24 1.8.24	£ s. d. 1 10 0 1 19 0 2 3 0 2 1 0 1 19 6 2 0 0 2 1 6 2 1 6	Sydney and Suburbs State except County of Yancowinna Whole State State except Yancowinna Whole State """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""

Several determinations were made by the Board of Trade respecting the terms and conditions of apprenticeship, and regulations were gazetted giving effect thereto. The industries or crafts affected number eleven, and are as follow:—Coopers, Furniture, &c., Makers, Shipwrights, Ship Constructors and Boat-builders, Boilermakers, Coachmakers (Rail), Coachmakers (Road), Engineers, Farriers, Metal Moulders, Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Workers and Gas Meter Makers and Repairers, and Printers. The principal conditions prescribed by the regulations relate to the term of apprenticeship, rates of wage, period of probation, proportion to adult workers, transference from one employer to another, registration of contract of apprenticeship with the Board of Trade, and provision for technical training.

In June, a technical committee was appointed, upon a recommendation of the Board of Trade, to investigate the health conditions of stonemasons, quarrymen, rockchoppers and sewer-miners.

Reference was made in the previous issue of this Report to two legislative measures relating to the apprenticeship of juvenile migrants and to the control of monopolies. Regulations under these Acts were gazetted during the year. In July, an inquiry was opened by the Board of Trade under the Monopolies Act regarding the question of monopoly or combination in the trade in roofing tiles. The report of the Board was submitted to the Attorney-General on the 29th October.

An amendment of the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning-Broken Hill) Act, assented to on the 17th November, 1924, provides *inter alia* that a workman who is suffering from lead poisoning and is withdrawn or excluded from employment in the Broken Hill mines, shall be entitled to compensation from the mine owner who last employed him. Moreover, the meaning of "lead poisoning" is extended to include its sequelæ.

(iii) Victoria.—Eleven Wages Boards were authorized during the year and twelve were superseded. In July, a new Board was authorized for the trade of wire fence (other than wire netting) and tubular gate-makers. During August the Glue and Gelatine Board was authorized. A new Saddlery and Harness Board for the whole State, authorized in September, replaced the Saddlery Board and the Country Saddlery Board. In October, four Boards were authorized, two of which, the Entertainment Employees (Nonperformers) and the Gas Works Boards, covered employees not previously subject to a State Board. The other two Boards authorized during this month replaced existing Boards. The Glazed Pottery, Glazed Pottery (Country), Unglazed Pottery, and Unglazed Pottery (Country) Boards were superseded by the Pottery Board with jurisdiction over the whole State, while the Carters and Drivers Board replaced the Carters, Aerated Water Carters, and the Livery Stable Boards. During November, the following Boards were authorized: - Woodworkers, Woodworkers (Country), Clerks (Timber Trade) and Wharf and Jetties Boards. The two first-mentioned Boards take the place of the Timber Fellers Board and the previous Woodworkers and Woodworkers (Country) Boards.

There were, in addition, many variations of the constitutions and powers of Boards, the total reaching 32 for the year. A large number of the variations were in respect of the area or locality over which the determinations of the Wages Boards should have effect, and in most instances the area specified was the whole of Victoria.

All the authorizations and variations of Boards above referred to occurred during the period July to November.

The Railways Classification Board was engaged during practically the whole of the year in hearing claims for increased classification on behalf of secondary grades throughout the Railway Service, and towards the end of the year made a new award, operative as from 1st January, 1924, for officers and employees coming within its jurisdiction. This award provided for an increase in the basic wage from 13s. to 13s. 11d. per day in accordance with the determination arrived at in the early portion of the year, daily paid grades being increased by 11d. per day and salaried grades by £14 per annum, with a proportionate increase to grades classified at rates less than the basic wage. In addition to the general increases thus granted, the classification of a considerable number of grades was improved, increments ranging from 3d. to 3s. per day for certain employees and from £5 to £50 per annum for a number of officers being included. These increases for the most part applied to individual grades, but the main daily paid grades affected by the increment of 3d. per day were—Goods Checker, Class 1; Goods Guard; Leading Shunter, Class 1; Running Gear Repairer; Leading Running Gear Repairer; Train Examiner: Leading Train Examiner; Undergear Repairer; Track Ganger. The grade of skilled labourer in the Works Branch was extended to provide for what may be regarded as men engaged on "semi-artisan" work for which an increased rate of 6d. per day was fixed. For the first time an Award of the Board prescribed the rates of salaries for officers up to £500 per annum, the previous limit being £400 per annum, and, apart from improved status being granted in a number of individual grades so affected, increases were provided for clerks, Classes 2 and 1, and assistant engineers, while the anomalies created by the previous classification for foremen and sub-foremen, owing to the small margin between their salaries and the rates of the tradesmen under their control were adjusted by the provision that the salaries of such officers shall be not less than £25 per annum in excess of the tradesmen or leading hand tradesmen supervised by them.

In accordance with the Amending Act passed in December, 1923, the Board has determined that the basic wage for the year 1925 shall be 13s. 8d. per day, representing a reduction of 3d. per day on the rate fixed for the year 1924.

- (iv.) Queensland.—During April the Court of Industrial Arbitration considered applications by the Australian Workers Union for awards covering (a) employees engaged in or in connexion with the clearing and preparation of land for the purpose of cotton cultivation, also employees engaged in cotton cultivation and/or harvesting in the State of Queensland and (b) employees engaged in or in connexion with farming, chaff-cutting, orcharding, market gardening, horticulture, dairying and poultry raising in the State of Queensland and recommended in each case that the claim of the Union should be remitted to an Industrial Board, consisting of four members and a chairman, for inquiry and report on the following questions:—
 - (a) Whether in the public interest an industrial award should be made for the said industry or any section thereof
 - (b) Assuming that the Court will make an award or awards what, in the opinion of the said Board, should be the provisions of the said award

The Minister of Public Works approved of the constitution of the Boards which were styled the Cotton Farm Workers' and the Farm Workers' Industrial Boards. The members and chairmen were duly appointed, and much evidence taken at various centres throughout the farming districts, but at the close of the year reports had not been submitted.

In March, the Court of Industrial Arbitration considered an application from the Australian Workers Union for revision of the basic wage, but decided to make no alteration. The present basic wage of £4 per week has remained unchanged since February, 1922, consequently the number of applications for variation of the wage clauses of awards has been very small.

The Order in Council, made on the 2nd December, 1921, exempting from the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Acts employees of the Crown in receipt of £300 or over per annum was revoked on the 30th October, 1924.

Assent was given on the 30th October, 1924, to an Act to further amend the Industrial Arbitration Act. The amending measure provides for the introduction of a general 44 hour week and comes into operation from 1st July, 1925. In order to secure the reduced hours, application must be made to the Court of Industrial Arbitration for variation of existing awards.

In connexion with the annual inquiry concerning the basic wage to be held early in the following year the Court of Industrial Arbitration at the close of December, 1924, appointed a Commission, consisting of Mr. J. T. Sutcliffe, of this Bureau (Chairman), with Professor Mills, of the University of Sydney, and Professor Brigden, of the University of Tasmania, to inquire into and report on the following matters:—(a) The productivity of Queensland year by year from 1913 to 1924, and the estimated productivity for 1925. (b) Real wages compared with productivity for the same periods. (c) To what extent is it practicable in adjusting wages to have regard to variations in productivity. (d) Whether an increase in wages would be likely to affect adversely the growth of any, and what, Queensland industries. (e) What would be the probable reactions of an increase in the basic wage. (f) Such other matters of an economic nature as in the opinion of the Commission, may be of assistance to the Court in determining the basic wage.

(v.) South Australia.—During the year 1924, most of the Industrial Boards in this State expired by effluxion of time. At the close of the year many,

but not all, had been reconstituted.

The Board of Industry, appointed under the Industrial Code, 1920, which, amongst other matters, is charged with the fixation of the living wage, made a declaration on the 30th April, 1924, of 13s. 8d. per day as the living wage for adult males in the metropolitan area. This represented an increase of 7d. per day. The adult female living wage of 35s. per week, declared in August, 1921, was increased, on the 22nd October, 1924, to 38s.

The following table shows the movement in the declared living wages for adult males and adult females since the appointment of the Board of

Industry.

South Australia. Determinations of Male and Female Living Wages, 1921 to 1924.

	M	ales.		Fem	ales.
Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.	Date.	Weekly Living Wage.	Area.
15.7.21 11.4.22 19.10.23 30.4.24	£ s. d. 3 19 6 3 17 6 3 18 6 4 2 0	Metropolitan Area	11.8.21 22.10.24	£ s. d. 1 15 0 1 18 0	Metropolitan Area

An Act to further amend the Industrial Code, 1920, was assented to on the 24th December, 1924. It provides inter alia for the extension of the principal Act to public servants and others, and affects the term of determinations of Industrial Boards. Prior to this amendment, the determination of an Industrial Board ceased to have effect on the expiration of the term mentioned therein. At present, a determination will continue in force, notwithstanding the expiry of the specified term, until a new determination has been made unless it has been previously cancelled by the Minister, rescinded by the Court, or suspended by the Governor, as provided in the Act.

(vi.) Western Australia.—A Royal Commission was appointed on the 12th January, 1924, to inquire, generally, into—(a) the apprenticeship question; (b) the question of articles in the professions; (c) the working and operation of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, the constitution of the Court of Arbitration, and the necessity of amending the said Act.

The Commission began its investigation and visited other States, but

was annulled before completing its report.

A Bill to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1912, introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 26th August, passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Upper House. Many of its comprehensive provisions were new so far as Western Australia is concerned. The main features were as follow:—Court to have power to award preference to unionists; inclusion of domestic servants; Court to have power to function of its own motion and to make certain awards retrospective to the date on which the Court first had cognizance of the dispute or matter; awards to continue until new ones made, thus prohibiting parties from withdrawing at expiry of term specified in award; Court to determine the basic wage from time to time on the basis of a family of a man, wife and three children, and on the rent of a five-roomed dwelling house; statutory 44 hour working week;

the President of the Court of Arbitration not necessarily to be a Judge of the Supreme Court, but, if a Judge were appointed, the whole of his time to be devoted to the work of the Court; provisions for the constitution and appointment of industrial boards, demarcation boards, boards of reference, industrial magistrates, conciliation committees, conciliation commissioners, and an apprenticeship board. Twelve industrial agreements during the year were declared "common rule" by the Court of Arbitration and are thereby given the force of awards.

(vii.) Tasmania.—One new Wages Board, the Cementmakers', was established during the year, and in April issued its first determination, the

area covered being Maria Island.

An Act to amend the Wages Board Act 1920 was assented to on the 13th March, 1924. The new measure, amongst other matters, amends the provisions relating to the keeping of records by employers, appointment of members and constitution of Wages Boards and the term of operation of determinations of Boards. An important alteration relates to the proportionate number of apprentices of either sex who may be employed. The minimum has been increased from one to two apprentices of either sex for every journeyman of the same sex employed.

- (viii.) Commonwealth Court.—Awards and variations of awards made during 1924 were fewer than in the previous year, although at the close of the period a larger number of awards were in force. Several industries were for the first time regulated by awards of the Court, including metal moulders, boilermakers, stonemasons and supervisors and clerks of works.
- (ix.) Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.—In 1924, a determination was made for the first time by the Arbitrator for employees at the Cordite Factory, Maribyrnong. A separate determination was also made for clerical officers in the Commonwealth Railways Department. These officers were formerly covered by the general Clerical Officers' Award.
- (x.) Industrial Peace Acts 1920.—The Special Tribunals appointed under the provisions of these Commonwealth Acts, made several awards in settlement of minor disputes at various collieries. There has been no general revision of wages and working conditions in the coal-mining industry since 1920.
- (xi.) Industrial Board—Territory for the seat of Government.—This tribunal authorized by the Industrial Board Ordinances 1922, having power to fix rates of pay, hours and other conditions of employment in respect of workmen engaged upon Commonwealth Works in the Territory, made a new award on the 16th September, 1924, superseding the award made in the previous year. The sections of the award affecting employment other than at the brickworks and quarry were identical with those in the previous award.

§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.

- 1. **General.**—(i.) *History of Collection*.—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout Australia dates from 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results of the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 14, while details for the year 1924 are furnished herein.
- (ii.) Definition of Change in Rate.—For the purposes herein a change in rate of wage has been taken to mean an alteration in the weekly rates of remuneration of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work

performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of change are excluded. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the occupations or trades affected. A change may relate to the employees of a single employer, or to those of a number of employers, according to the instrument or method operating to bring about the change. In a few instances, separate arrangements, some of which may not have affected rates of wage, but all of which relate to a specific industry or craft, are grouped and taken as a single change. This course has been adopted to obviate the necessity for separately recording changes affecting a small number of workers.

- (iii.) Sources of Information.—Information regarding changes in rate of wage is obtained through the following channels:—(a) The Commonwealth and State Industrial Registrars, and the Chief Inspector of Factories in each State; (b) Reports from Labour Agents and Correspondents; (c) Quarterly reports from Secretaries of Trade Unions; (d) Returns relating to industrial disputes which resulted in changes in rates of wage; (e) Reports in newspapers, labour and trade reviews, and other publications.
- (iv.) Collection of Data.—On the occurrence of a change, forms prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905 are issued to employers' associations and trade unions affected. In certain cases forms are also issued to individual employers. The particulars asked for in these forms relate to (a) the occupations of the workers affected; (b) the number of workers in each occupation; (c) the rates of wage paid before and after the change; (d) the locality affected; and (e) the date on which the change took effect. Information is also required regarding employers and employers' associations concerned, and the method by which the change was effected.

On receipt of the completed forms at this Bureau, the particulars are checked and compared with each other and with copies of awards, determinations, and agreements. In all cases in which the information supplied is incomplete or otherwise unsatisfactory, further inquiries are made, and the figures are checked by reference to census results, industrial statistics, factory reports, etc.

(v.) Tabulation of Returns.—In regard to the number of persons affected, the particulars tabulated refer to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. Net change in wage is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has generally been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received an increase or decrease equal to the change in the minumum rate of wage. It should be noted, moreover, that there is overstatement as regards "persons affected," since in the quarterly adjustments of wages the same persons figure on four occasions. The difficulty of eliminating this factor has, however, been found too great to justify the labour involved. A further complication is introduced by the overlapping of Commonwealth and State awards.

The computations (amount of change per week) do not relate to the actual change in earnings per week, but to the change in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular

trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during the whole of that week. The aggregate effect per annum cannot therefore be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. Since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid per annum can be made until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment, and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries.

2. Number and Effect of Changes in 1924.—During the year 1924 the number of decreases in rates of wage recorded was less than in 1923. The following table shows the number and effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year:—

Changes in Rates of Wage-Number and Effect in each State, 1924.

		Increases			Decrease	s.	Total Result of all Changes.				
State.	Changes.	Work- people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Changes,	Work- people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Changes.	Work- people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.		
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Taymania N. Territory Federal Capital Territory Common to all States	138 134 73 156 74 65 1	55,652 119,819 49,009 74,317 19,923 12,396 35 30 6,642	£ 17,512 32,697 14,258 10,510 3,373 2,222 15 1 5,028	104 169 11 59 32 41 	140,414 218,942 3,966 36,944 20,675 13,748 	£ 9,652 25,385 2,675 2,675 1,494 887 3,892	242 303 84 215 106 103 1	196,066 338,761 52,975 111,261 40,598 26,144 35 30 81,785	£ 7,860 7,312 13,993 7,835 1,879 1,335 15 1 1,136		
Total	645	337,823	85,616	446	509,832	44,250	1,091	847,655	41,366		

The changes in wages include all those which have occurred through the operations of wage tribunals, or as the result of direct negotiations between employers and employees. Many workers in all States come under the jurisdiction of awards made by the Federal Arbitration Court. The principle of quarterly adjustments adopted by that Court led to variations in all States during the year.

3. Number and Effect of Changes, Australia, 1921 to 1924.—The following table gives separate particulars of the number and effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in Australia during the years 1921 to 1924:—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in Australia, 1921 to 1924.

				Increases			Decrease	s.	Total Result of all Changes.			
	Year.		Changes.	Work- people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Changes,	Work- people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Changes.	Work- people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	
1921 1922 1923 1924	::	::	1,065 305 1,069 645	605,295 156,017 820,856 337,823	205,086 22,412 125,379 85,616	135 667 184 446	126,970 472,099 169,996 509,832	19,428 92,974 21,361 44,250	1,200 972 1,253 1,091	732,265 628,116 990,852 847,655	185,658 70,562* 104,018 41,366	

^{*} Decrease.

4. Changes in each State, 1920 to 1924.—The following table gives particulars relating to changes in rates of wage recorded during the years specified. These are set out more fully on p. 64, and again mentioned on p. 67. The net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in 1 (v.) ante:—

Changes in Rates of Wage-Number and Effect of Changes, States, etc., 1920 to 1924.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	*All States.	Aust.
Changes $\begin{cases} 1920 \\ 1921 \\ 1922 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \end{cases}$	734 353 444 578 242	354 247 137 246 303	300 233 132 65 84	231 166 131 148 215	20 9 10 8 60 90 106	154 77 64 100 106	7 1	 1 1	10 16 3 24 33	1,999 1,200 972 1,253 1,091
Persons Affected 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	454,610 272,782 363,909 519,440 196,066	258,211 238,084 90,172 276,094 338,761	145,464 115,722 78,791 30,051 52,975	76,605 44,696 35,722 63,209 111,261	55,489 22,695 18,547 32,057 40,598	28,317 14,783 16,038 25,918 26,144	703 71 35	337 1,002 30	7,887 23,503 24,600 43,010 81,785	1,027,286 732,265 628,116 990,852 847,655
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Net} \\ \text{increase} \\ \text{per week} \\ \end{array} \begin{cases} 1920 \\ 1921 \\ 1922 \\ 1923 \\ \textbf{1924} \\ \end{array}$	£ 228,186 38,371 ‡42,930 53,868 7,860	£ 119,706 77,425 ‡6,625 36,934 7,312	£ 69,748 30,790 ‡14,836 ‡2,177 13,993	£ 30,316 13,409 ‡2,687 9,784 7,835	£ 25,195 11,395 ‡1,589 ‡69 1,879	£ 14,593 6,370 ‡1,701 1,755 1,335	£ 684 ‡20 15	£ :: :56 298	£ 6,280 7,898 ‡138 3,645 1,136	£ 494,708 185,658 ‡70,562 104,018 41,366
A verage increase per head per week 1921 1922 1923 1924	8. d. 10 0 2 10 ‡2 4 2 9 0 10	s. d. 9 3 6 6 \$1 6 2 8 0 5	s. d. 9 7 5 4 ‡3 9 ‡1 5 5 3	s. d. 7 11 6 0 ‡1 6 3 11 1 5	s. d. 9 1 10 1 ‡1 9 ‡0 1 0 11	s. d. 10 4 8 7 ‡2 1 1 4 1 0	s. d. 19 6 \$5 8 8 7	\$. d. \$3 4 5 11 0 8	s. d. 15 11 6 9 ‡0 1 1 9 0 3	s. d. 9 8 5 1 ‡2 3 3 0 1 0

^{*} Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable. ‡ Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section v. on page 59.

The upward movement of wages in 1920 is shown by the exceptionally large number of changes recorded, the figures being greatly in excess of those for any previous year. There was a noticeable decrease in the total number recorded during 1921, 1922, and 1924, as compared with 1920, the reduction being general in all States. The relative position of the States in point of numbers of changes effected, and also in regard to the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, largely on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

The number of changes in 1924 was 1,091, as compared with 1,253 during 1923, 972 during 1922, 1,200 during 1921, and 1,999 during 1920, when the highest number was recorded since the collection of this information. In addition to the larger number of separate changes in the year 1920, the number of workpeople affected was considerably higher than in any other year. The total net amount of increase per week was also higher during 1920 than for any other year.

5. Changes in Industrial Groups, 1924.—The following table shows the number and effect of changes in rates of wage during 1924 in each State, classified according to the industrial groups adopted. Particulars of changes in rates of wage in the industrial groups during 1913, and subsequent years to 1922, have been published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 14.

								Indust	rial Group	•						
Particulars.		I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engi- neering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- facturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral,	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous.*	All Groups
New South Wales— Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	:: £	7 27,290 †1,579	19 23,215 †566	26 11,504 961	16,904 792	6 134. 92	37 19,743 †362	22 17,100 6,968	1 23 10	25,507 †492	1,206 242	8 14,338 †907	827 †1	1,258 197	92 37,017 2,505	24 196,06 7,86
Changes Persons Affected Increase per week Queensland—	 £	12 18,795 †894	36 39,976 †2,337	23 19,794 246	21,324 2,184	5,176 1,878	56 34,906 †1,879	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ 33,035\\ \dagger 1,306 \end{array}$	5,400 †227	38,972 4,638	24,875 425	13 6,831 †634	2,800 †70	3,661 958	106 83,216 4,330	30 338,76 7,31
Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	£	775 137	92 14	1,305 180	6,849 449	1,692 456	1,378 72	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 6,069 \\ 1,669 \end{array}$	136 157		2,646 398	1 7 †1	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 8,230 \\ 4,722 \end{array}$	3 386 224	23,410 5,516	52,97 13,99
Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,108 105	9,590 499	26 7,383 648	8,303 458	3 436 79	31 11,069 803	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 7,657 \\ 230 \end{array}$	1,566 351	13 21,097 2,258	5,441 355	7,224 †418	1,900 86	4 447 173	26,040 2,208	21 111,26 7,83
Vestern Australia— Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	÷.	7 10,813 †450	4,007 47	10 2,281 422	285 33	3 188 29	7 720 121	3 654 303	1 175 63	537 110	5,100 †20	2,647 †211	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\232\\12\end{array}$	1,785 253	40 11,174 1,167	10 40,59 1,87
Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	·· £	1,947 175	2,187 73	$^{$	1,490 187	242 86	8 747 29	2,081 †58	4,800 226	5 848 30	4,075 155	8 1,969 †180		1 70 29	42 4,270 327	26,14 1,33
Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	::							::						$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 35 \\ 15 \end{array}$	3
Federal Capital Territo Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	ry— £						1 30 1									30
Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	÷					935 1,626	10,250 †666	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		25 61,094 †2,999			3 9,506 3,175	81,78 1,13
Changes Persons Affected Increase per week	£.	‡26 62,728 †2,506	‡69 79,067 †2,270	‡74 43,685 2,713	‡12 55,155 4,103	27 8,803 4,246	‡109 78,843 †1,881	‡36 66,596 7,806	12,100 580	‡44 86,961 6,544	‡20 43,343 1,555	\$54 94,110 †5,350	‡10 13,989 4,749	24 7,607 1,834	‡201 194,668 19,243	‡71 847,65 41,36

^{*} Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others. † Decrease. ‡ After deduction of changes affecting more than one State. § Changes recorded in these columns are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of decrease per week in each State were not ascertainable.

6. Changes in Industrial Groups, 1922 to 1924.—(i.) All Employees.—The following table shows the number of changes, number of work-people affected, and the total increase in wages per week in industrial groups during the three years 1922-24:—

Changes in Rates of Wage-Industrial Groups, Australia, 1922 to 1924.

		1922.			1923.			1924.	
Industrial Group.	Changes.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Changes.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Changes.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc II. Engineering, Metal	17	14,824	£ 2,028†	25	60,724	£ 6,209	26	62,728	£ †2,506
Works, etc.	90	68,844	14,399†	91	102,475	12,258	69	79,067	†2,270
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots,	74	34,987	5,805†	103	72,851	3,594	74	43,685	2,713
etc. V. Books, Printing, etc.	24 32	13,793 13,533	1,412† 1,722†	16 22	19,593 10,445	†333 1,021	12 27	55,155 8,803	4,103 4,246
VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building	116 29	64,285 48,603	6,784† 8,069†	120	82,785 79,685	9,144 13,034	109	78,843 66,596	†1,881 7,806
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. IX. Rail and Tram Services	27 66	17,716 86,161	2,330† 15,311†	21 105	18,223 155,830	828 11,990	12 44	12,100 86,961	580 6,544
X. Other Land Transport	36	12,603	2,075†	31	23,510	237	20	43,343	1,555
XI. Shipping, etc XII. Pastoral, etc	23 14	28,432 56,292	559† 4,136	71 7	79,466 24,720	6,873 9,647	54 10	94,110 13,989	4,749
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. XIV. Miscellaneous	28 248	15,663 152,380	1,288† 12,916†	25 269	21,724 238,821	3,117 $26,399$	24 201	7,607 194,668	1,834 $19,243$
All Groups *	824	628,116	70,562†	939	990,852	104,018	718	847,655	41,366

* In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement, or Order may be operative in more than one State. † Decrease. Note.—See paragraph (v.), page 59.

During the year 1924 the combined effect of the variations in rates of wage, which include both increases and decreases, was a net increase in all

the groups except four.

(ii.) Female Employees, 1924.—The following table shows the number of female employees affected, classified according to the industrial groups in which the changes took place in each State during the year 1924. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1923 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 14:—

Changes in Rates of Wage-Female Occupations in Industrial Groups, 1924.

						Inc	lustria	1 Grou	p.				
		Ι.	II.	III.	TV.	V.	VI.	IX.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	
Particulars.		Wood, Furniture, etc.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Food, Drink, etc.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	Books, Printing, etc.	Other Manufacturing.	Rail and Tram Services.	Shipping.	Pastoral, etc.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Miscellaneous.	All Groups.
New South Wales— Persons Affected Increase per week	÷.			565 *18	7,534 471	2	2,578 *23			400 *10	510 51	2,698 441	14,287
Victoria—				10			20						
Persons Affected		415	12	2,819	9,924	1,524	2,860	640		1,400	900	22,676	43,170
Increase per week	£	107	1	84	1,681	307	15	88		*35	135	2,329	4,712
Queensland—													
Persons Affected		55		40	6,179	343	110			110		7,646	14,704
Increase per week	£	5		4	419	41	*6		-	22	187	1,452	2,124
South Australia-								-950					
Persons Affected		110		611	6,764	50	176			600	51		15,518
Increase per week	£	17		31	423	8	6			*15	28	327	821
Western Australia-													
Persons Affected				130	105	31	22			100		1,615	
Increase per week	£			29	12	7	1			*3	188	188	422
Tasmania—		4.6										100000	
Persons Affected		62		110	1,120	42	32					678	2,044
Increase per week	£	15		10	114	6	1					103	249
Common to all States	-												
Persons Affected									416			4,375	
Increase per week	£								*18			798	780
Australia-		N. C. Line		1000								PER PROPERTY.	
Persons Affected		642	12		31,626					2,610	3,092		97,927
Increase per week	£	144	1	140	3,120	370	*6	88	*18	*41	589	5,638	10,028

7. Changes according to Sex of Employees, 1920 to 1924.—The next table gives particulars of changes in rates of wage for male and female workers separately for the years 1920 to 1924:—

Changes	117	Rates	of	Waga	_Wala	here	Famala	Employees.	1000	to	1004	
CATHETIPON	444	Taccaco	OT	AAGG	TATOTIC	allu	T. CHIMIT	THILDIOACES"	1.000	6.1.3	1.296.4	

Yea	r.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	All States.*	AUST.
				MALE I	EMPLOY	EES AF	FECTED				
1920		385,118	202,972	126.306	66.824	48.088	24.213	703		7 812	862,03
1921			185,895			19,988				21,710	
1922		322,813				18,248				24,600	
1923			256,666			31,507				42,830	
1924			295,591			37,185				76,994	
		N	ET INCE	EASE PE	ER WEE	к то М	IALE E	MPLOYI	EES.		
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920		207,403	98,778	63,432	27,498	22,157	13,105	684		6.192	439,249
1921		26,735	68,087	26,649	12,079		6,119			/	157,29
1922		†40,245	†6,943						†56		†67,43
1923		50,954	33,902	†2,290	9,270	†123	1,893				97,538
1924		6,947	2,600				1,086			356	
	A	VERAGE	INCREAS	SE PER I	HEAD P	ER WE	EK TO	MALE]	EMPLOY	EES.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
1920		10 9	9 9	10 1	8 3	9 3	10 10	19 6		15 10	10 2
1921		2 5	7 4	5 10	6 6	10 9	9 1			6 4	5 4
1922		†2 6	†1 8	†4 4	†1 6	†1 10	†2 6		†3 4	†0 1	†2 5
1923		2 2	2 8	1 8	3 1	†0 1	1 6	t5 8	5 11	1 9	2 2
1924		0 9	0 2	6 2	1 6	0 9	0 11	8 7	0 8	0 1	0 10
			F	EMALE	Емрьоз	ZEES A	FFECTE	D.			
1920		69,492	FF 990	10.150	0.701	F 407	4.104				10202
			55,239	19,158	9,781	7,401	4,104				165,250
1921		. 52,969	52,189	24,804	7,634	2,707	1,299				143,393
1922	• • • ;	41,096	5,167	14,318	1,637	299	1,565				64,082
1923		53,994	19,428	2,630	2,242	550	987			180	80,011
1924	• • •	14,287	43,170	14,704	15,518	3,413	2,044			4,791	97,927
			T INCRE	ASE PER	WEEK	то Г	MALE]	Емрьоч	EES.		
1000		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920		20,783	20,928	6,316	2,818	3,038	1,488			88	55,459
1921		11,636	9,338	4,141	1,330	658	251			1,007	28,361
1922		†2,685	318	†871	†61	51	117				†3,131
1923		2,914	3,032	113	514	54	†138			†9	6,480
924	•••	913	4,712	2,124	825	422	249			780	10,025
	Av	ERAGE I	NCMASE	PER H	EAD PE	R WEE	к то Е	EMALE	EMPLO	YEES.	
		6 0	7 7	6 7	5 9	8 3	7 3			23 6	6 9
1920		1	3 7	3 4	3 6	4 10	3 10		::	11 3	3 11
		4 5									.)
1920 1921		4 5									
1921 1922	•••	†1 4	1 3	†1 4	†0 9	3 5	1 6				†1 0
1921										1 0 3 3	

^{*} Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

† Decrease.

Note.—See paragraph (v.) on page 59.

8. **Methods by which changes were Effected, 1924.**—(i.) States.—The following table shows the methods by which changes were effected in 1924. For information for the years 1913 to 1923 see Labour Reports, Nos. 5 to 14:—

Changes in Rates of Wage-Methods by which effected-States, 1924.

	WITI	OF WOR			F WORL		A	LL CHANG	ES.
METHODS.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
New South Wales—		1	£			£			£
By direct negotiation	3	71	27	3	170	92	6	241	119
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party	44	13,556	2,366	2	151	82	46	13,707	2,448
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act	103	147,922	†5,242				103	147,922	†5,242
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act By award under State Act	10 44	389 23,237	57 2,954				10 44	389 23,237	57 2,954
By agreement registered under State Act	33	10,570	7,524				33	10,570	7,524
Total •	237	195,745	7,686	5	321	174	242	196,066	7,860
Victoria—						-			
By direct negotiation	9	842	294	1	42	10	10	884	304
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party	38	36,987	9,262	3	248	76	41	37,235	9,338
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act	122	185,144	†9,435				122	185,144	†9,435
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	47	26,386	†1,937				47	26,386	†1,937
By determination under State	83	89,112	9,042				83	89,112	9,042
Total	299	338,471	7,226	4	290	86	303	338,761	7,312
Queensland— By direct negotiation	1	10	1				1	10	
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party	31	4,865	815	• • •			31	10	015
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act	9	7,224	403				9	4,865	815
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	3	1,22+	400				9	7,224	403
By award under State Act By agreement registered under	36	39,645	12,557		::		36	39,645	12,557
State Act	7	1,231	217				. 7	1,231	217
Total	84	52,975	13,993				84	52,975	13,993
South Australia—									
By direct negotiation	3	534	189				3	534	189
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party	35	3,717	894				35	3,717	894
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act	71.	51,542	555				71	51,542	555
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	12	5,354	134				12	5,354	134
By award or determination under State Act	84	49,784	6,047				84	49,784	6,047
By agreement registered under State Act	10	330	16				10	330	16
Total	215	111,261	7,835				215	111,261	7,835

Changes in Rates of Wage-Methods by which effected-States, 1924-continued.

	WITH	OUT STOR	PPAGE		R STOP		A	LL CHANG	ES.
METHODS.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.	Changes.	Workpeople Affected.	Net Increase per week.
			£			£			£
₩estern Australia— By direct negotiation	2	34	11	, 1	236	30	3	270	41
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party	30	2,644	480	6	1,573	337	.36	4,217	81
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act	37	28,632	+582				37	28,632	†58
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	2 7	9 1,023	8 249	::			2 7	9 1,023	24
By award under State Act‡ By agreement registered under	21	6,447	1,347				21	6,447	1,34
State Act	99	38,789	1,512	7	1,809	367	1.06	40,598	1,879
Total	99	50,709	1,012		1,000			40,750	
Tasmania—									
By direct negotiation By negotiation, intervention or				• •				1.000	01
assistance of third party By award of court under Com-	29	1,882	314				29	1,882	31
monwealth Act	56	20,120	141				56	20,120	
Commonwealth Act By determination under State	11	1,328	61	• •			11	1,328	6
Act	10	2,814	819	• • •			10	2,814	81
Total	106	26,144	1,335	••			106	26,144	1,33
Northern Territory— By direct negotiation	1	35	15	.,			1	35	1
Total	1	35	15				1	35	1
Federal Capital Territory— By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party	1	30	1				1	30	
All States— By award of court under Commonwealth Act	32	80,850	†490				32	80,850	†49
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act	1	935	1,626				1	935	1,62
Total	33	81,785	1,136				33	81,785	1,13
Australia*— By direct negotiation	18	1,491	522	5	448	132	23	1,939	65
By negotiation, intervention or assistance of third party*	58	63,681	14,132	11	1,972	495	69	65,653	14,62
By award of court under Com- monwealth Act*	211	521,469	†14,636				211	521,469	†14,68
By agreement registered under Commonwealth Act*	80	34,401	†51				80	34,401	†5
By award or determination under State Acts	264	205,615	31,668				264	205,615	31,66
By agreement registered under State Acts	71	18,578	9,104				71	18,578	9,10
Total	702	845,235	40,739	16	2,420	627	718	847,655	41,36

^{*} In this section of the table an Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or the Commonwealth (Public Service) Arbitration Act is counted as one change only, although such Award or Agreement may be operative in more than one State. † Decrease. ‡ An Industrial Agreement which has been made a Common Rule is classified in this table as an award of the Court of Arbitration. Note.—See sub-section (v.) page 59.

(ii.) Australia, 1920 to 1924.—The following table gives the number and effect of all changes in rates of wage in Australia for the years 1920 to 1924:—

Changes in Rates of Wage-Methods by which Effected, Australia, 1920 to 1924.

Particulars.		By Voluntary Action of Employers.	By Direct Negotiation.	By Negotiation, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under Commonwealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under Commonwealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	Total. *
1920. Changes Workpeople Affected Increase per week	 £	28 15,193 4,597	333 169,973 85,469	23 64,691 38,441	64 75,048 24,807	163 26,733 11,608	978 648,083 315,728	135 27,565 14,058	1,724 1,027,286 494,708
1921. Changes Workpeople Affected Increase per week	£	2,000 565	148 77,210 20,711	18 73,704 26,286	66 139,773 44,360	55 24,166 12,209	594 391,215 76,814	87 24,197 4,713	972 732,265 185,658
1922. Changes Workpeople affected Increase per week	 £	::	21 7,186 1,905	36 54,878 5,122	65 125,195 †12,307	53 43,002 †4,242	595 376,994 †58,266	54 20,861 †2,774	824 628,116 †70,562
1923. Changes Workpeople affected Increase per week	£	::	33 18,605 2,488	35 52,298 1,124	169 334,180 46,438	64 46,974 6,633	569 503,722 42,614	69 35,073 4,721	939 990,852 104,018
1924. Changes Workpeople affected Increase per week	···	::	23 1,939 654	69 65,653 14,627	211 521,469 †14,636	80 34,401 †51	264 205,615 31,668	71 18,578 9,104	718 847,655 41,366

^{*} In this table an Industrial Award or Agreement under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an Order of the War Precautions Coal Board, the Arbitration (Public Service) Acts or the Industrial Peace Act, is counted as one change only, although such Award, Agreement or Order may be operative in more than one State. See also remarks on page 59 with respect to the counting of a number of Industrial Agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Act as a single change only. † Decrease. Note.—See subsection (v.) page 59.

The method most frequently employed was by award or determination under State Industrial Acts. Awards and agreements made and filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act caused large numbers of changes during the last four years. So far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements is recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective, while in others it is difficult to ascertain promptly particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change.

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. General.—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of

each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average; of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. I

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, refer equally to the question of weighting in other

investigations, such as the present.

* The classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.
† The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.
‡ The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.—Weights used for each Industrial Group.

Particulars.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
N.S.W	136	228	199	84	65	162	252	343	187	74	137	704	134	902
Victoria Queensland	118	195 62	160 108	95 23	58 20	141	190	157 133	$\frac{136}{73}$	54 22	65 45	455 352	95 45	734 302
S. Australia	24	71	45	16	13	40	68	29	48	17	44	182	24	223
W. Australia	65	36	32	7	8	16	32	142	40	9	32	118	31	158
Tasmania	25	14	17	6	. 5	7	20	49	10	6	12	104	10	80
Australia	435	606	561	231	169	400	632	853	494	182	335	1,915	339	2,399

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female)* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendix, Sections 4 and 5, in this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4). The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-24.—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December,

* The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupations were as follow:—

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations.—Weights used for each
Industrial Group.

Particulars.	Food. Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing. Boots, etc.	I. II. V. VI. Other Manufactures Combined.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscellaneous Shop Assistants Clerks, etc.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	23 28 5 3 1	228 320 80 56 29 18	44 57 8 7	104 80 47 22 29 8	124 1111 40 32
Australia	 61	731	118	290	307

1924, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000):—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1924.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	*Aus- tralia.
No. of Occupations is	ncluded.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
ka		RATES	OF WA	GE.				
31st December, 1914 30th June, 1919 31st December, 1919 30th June, 1920 31st December, 1920 30th June, 1921 31st December, 1921 30th June, 1922 31st December, 1922 31st December, 1923 31st December, 1923 31st March, 1924 30th June, 1924 30th September, 1924		s. d. 55 11 56 2 68 9 76 9 82 9 94 0 95 3 95 10 93 8 91 6 94 6 94 1 94 0 93 11 93 6	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{s.} \ d. \\ 54 \ 4 \ 7 \\ 67 \ 5 \\ 72 \ 0 \\ 77 \ 5 \\ 86 \ 1 \\ 92 \ 0 \\ 93 \ 7 \\ 91 \ 4 \\ 91 \ 1 \\ 95 \ 7 \\ 96 \ 3 \\ 95 \ 10 \\ 95 \ 6 \\ 95 \ 5 \\ \end{array}$	8. d. 52 10 53 5 71 6 78 7 786 10 91 6 96 5 94 0 93 10 94 2 94 4 4 94 8 95 9 95 9	s. d. 54 4 54 5 66 9 70 5 73 4 82 8 85 8 87 5 90 9 90 6 91 1 91 4 91 10	s. d. 62 9 62 10 71 2 77 8 81 0 89 9 93 6 93 6 93 8 94 2 93 9 93 10 94 8	8. d. 52 7 52 8 62 9 69 0 74 2 85 9 88 3 91 8 88 5 88 3 92 4 92 7 92 7 92 6	s. d. 55 3 55 7 68 7 74 11 80 7 89 10 93 3 94 6 91 6 91 6 91 4 94 4 94 3 94 3
		INDEX	X-NUMB	ERS.				
30th June, 1914 31st December, 1914 30th June, 1919 30th June, 1919 30th June, 1920 31st December, 1920 30th June, 1921 31st December, 1921 31st December, 1921 30th June, 1922 31st December, 1922 31st December, 1923 31st December, 1923 31st December, 1924 30th June, 1924 30th September, 1924 31st December, 1924		1,091 1,096 1,342 1,498 1,615 1,835 1,858 1,869 1,828 1,785 1,791 1,844 1,835 1,835 1,835 1,832	1,059 1,065 1,316 1,404 1,510 1,679 1,796 1,784 1,783 1,778 1,865 1,878 1,870 1,863 1,862	1,030 1,042 1,396 1,534 1,694 1,785 1,881 1,886 1,835 1,830 1,829 1,837 1,847 1,968	1,060 1,062 1,302 1,373 1,432 1,613 1,672 1,745 1,706 1,708 1,705 1,770 1,765 1,778 1,783	1,225 1,226 1,388 1,516 1,581 1,751 1,824 1,853 1,824 1,829 1,820 1,838 1,828 1,828 1,828 1,831 1,831	1,026 1,028 1,225 1,346 1,447 1,674 1,722 1,788 1,726 1,723 1,806 1,807 1,803 1,803	1,07' 1,082 1,333 1,462 1,57' 1,752 1,822 1,844 1,801 1,788 1,784 1,844 1,844 1,844 1,844 1,848

^{*} Weighted average.

The table shows that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1924, the Australian average was exceeded by Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia.

During the year 1924 wages decreased in New South Wales and Victoria but there was sufficient movement in the opposite direction in the remaining States to allow the weighted average wage for Australia as a whole to remain practically stationary.

3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-24.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1920 to 1924.

Wages-Adult Males-Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1924.

Note.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

							In	DUSTRIAL	GROUP.						
Date.	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans-port.	XI. Shipping, etc.*	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.†	XIII. Domestic, etc.†	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industria Groups.;
						RAT	ES OF W.	AGE.							
Oth June, 1914 11st December, 1914 10th June, 1920 11st December, 1920 10th June, 1921 10th June, 1921 10th June, 1921 10th June, 1922 10th June, 1923 1st December, 1922 1st December, 1923 1st March, 1924 10th June, 1924 1st December, 1924	s. d. 59 2 59 6 82 8 95 1 97 8 98 2 96 2 95 4 95 4 95 2 99 9 99 9	s. d. 57 2 57 9 83 7 92 5 97 11 98 2 95 6 93 10 94 4 97 4 97 9 97 9 97 2 97 5	s. d. 555 2 555 8 82 9 89 3 10 92 7 93 10 91 10 91 10 94 2 93 11 94 0	s. d. 52 10 53 0 76 0 86 5 91 2 93 3 92 6 91 1 91 2 93 11 94 2 93 0 93 0	s. d. 63 9 63 10 92 5 99 6 102 0 104 7 102 7 102 10 104 5 106 6 107 4 108 0 108 3	s. d. 55 8 56 0 82 1 88 1 93 8 95 0 92 0 96 2 95 3 95 6 95 6	8. d. 65 4 65 5 85 10 95 7 101 4 102 2 100 5 100 10 103 8 104 5 104 3 105 1 105 6	65 2 89 10 103 10 105 8 105 8 103 7 104 8 104 1 103 11 103 11	59 8 59 8 59 8 8 39 3 1 97 8 97 5 95 10 97 8 94 0 97 8 96 9 96 9 97 3	\$. d. 51 1 52 8 79 1 87 3 90 10 90 2 89 7 88 5 87 3 92 6 90 0 89 9 89 4	48 7 49 10 84 7 88 0 95 3 101 8 99 9 98 10 102 4 99 9 98 11 98 9	s. d. 49 5 49 5 75 2 87 1 88 0 89 0 83 11 83 11 85 1 85 11 86 0 85 10	47 0 47 11 71 8 80 6 82 1 84 2 83 5 82 4 82 7 84 6 85 3 85 9 85 10	s. d. 53 10 54 0 77 11 84 11 89 3 91 1 89 8 88 8 92 3 92 5 92 6 92 4 92 2	94 3 94 4
						IND	EX-NUMI	BERS.							
Oth June, 1914 Oth June, 1914 Oth June, 1920 Oth June, 1920 Oth June, 1920 Oth June, 1921 Oth June, 1921 Oth June, 1921 Oth June, 1922 Slat December, 1922 Oth June, 1923 Slat December, 1923 Oth June, 1923 Oth June, 1923 Oth June, 1924 Oth June, 1924 Oth June, 1924 Oth June, 1924	1,154 1,161 1,613 1,855 1,906 1,916 1,884 1,860 1,946 1,946 1,947 1,947 1,943	1,116 1,127 1,631 1,803 1,911 1,915 1,863 1,832 1,832 1,941 1,900 1,907 1,908	1,077 1,085 1,615 1,742 1,806 1,832 1,812 1,792 1,792 1,837 1,831 1,833 1,832 1,835	1,031 1,034 1,484 1,687 1,779 1,819 1,805 1,777 1,778 1,833 1,835 1,837 1,835	2,040 2,022 2,004 2,006 2,037 2,078 2,094 2,107	1,093 1,602 1,736 1,828 1,854 1,804 1,793 1,794 1,879 1,859 1,859	1,276 1,674 1,865 1,978 1,999 1,960 1,965 2,025 2,035 2,035 2,035	1,272 1,752 2,026 2,061 2,056 2,021 2,022 2,022 3,022 3,037 2,032 2,036 2,037 2,038 2,028 2,037 2,038	1,165 1,643 1,816 1,906 1,901 1,869 1,821 1,834 1,906 1,888 1,888 1,888	997 1,026 1,544 1,702 1,772 1,760 1,748 1,725 1,702 1,806 1,766 1,756 1,751	972 1,650 1,716 1,858 1,984 1,946 1,947 1,928 1,997 1,946 1,931 1,931	964 965 1,467 1,699 1,717 1,736 1,638 1,637 1,671 1,676 1,677	935 1,398 1,571 1,602 1,642 1,628 1,606 1,611 1,648 1,663 1,674	1,050 1,054 1,521 1,656 1,742 1,778 1,750 1,730 1,734 1,800 1,804 1,804 1,804 1,802	1,085 1,572 1,755 1,820 1,844 1,801 1,785 1,786 1,844 1,844 1,844

^{*} Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

[†] Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

[‡] Weighted average.

The rate of increase since June 1914, in the weighted average weekly wage was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 101.3 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XIII. (Domestic, etc.) 82.8 per cent., and IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.) 76.0 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VIII. (Mining) 60.5 per cent. In seven of the groups the increase was more, and in seven groups less than the increase in the weighted average for all groups. During 1924 there was a decline in the averages for eight groups, with increases in the remainder. The largest decrease occurred in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) 4.5 per cent., followed by Group X. (Other Land Transport) 3.4 per cent. The greatest increases occurred in Groups V. (Books, Printing, etc.) and XIII. (Domestic, etc.) with 3.7 and 1.8 per cent. respectively. The weighted average wage for all groups combined shows no appreciable movement during the twelve months.

4. Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1924.—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail prices index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1924. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1924.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.*
No. of Occupations Includ	ed. 85	87	37	47	24	28	308
		RATES	OF WAGE				
31st December, 1914 30th June, 1920 31st December, 1920 30th June, 1921 31st December, 1921 30th June, 1922 31st December, 1922 30th June, 1923 31st December, 1923 31st December, 1923 31st December, 1924 30th June, 1924 30th September, 1924	s. d. 26 9 26 10 41 9 46 0 48 6 49 0 48 4 47 8 47 6 49 3 49 3 49 3 49 0 49 1	s. d. 27 4 27 9 37 9 43 1 46 2 47 10 48 0 48 0 49 5 50 2 50 2 64 9 7	s. d. 27 0 27 1 41 7 44 11 49 10 50 3 48 2 48 2 50 5 51 3 50 10 50 10	s. d. 24 1 24 1 35 9 40 7 43 2 44 6 44 0 46 4 46 9 46 9 46 9	s. d. 37 4 48 0 52 11 54 11 56 4 56 4 56 4 56 8 56 8 56 8	8. d. 25 10 25 10 39 11 41 10 46 9 47 6 47 7 48 6 49 2 50 7 50 3	s. d. 27 2 27 2 27 3 39 10 44 6 47 7 48 1 47 11 47 10 49 6 49 11 50 0 49 7 49 7
		INDEX-	NUMBERS				390
31st December, 1914 30th June, 1920 31st December, 1920 30th June, 1921 31st December, 1921 30th June, 1922 31st December, 1922 30th June, 1923 31st December, 1923 31st March, 1924 30th June, 1924 30th September, 1924	984 987 1,536 1,695 1,784 1,803 1,778 1,747 1,812 1,813 1,813 1,804 1,804	1,006 1,022 1,388 1,586 1,700 1,761 1,767 1,767 1,819 1,847 1,845 1,823 1,824	993 996 1,580 1,652 1,835 1,849 1,771 1,771 1,771 1,855 1,886 1,872 1,872	885 885 1,317 1,495 1,605 1,661 1,639 1,620 1,720 1,721 1,721 1,721 1,706 1,710	1,373 1,373 1,767 1,947 2,022 2,074 2,075 2,075 2,075 2,085 2,085 2,083 2,094	950 950 1,470 1,540 1,721 1,749 1,751 1,751 1,785 1,809 1,863 1,851 1,850	1,000 1,008 1,467 1,637 1,751 1,770 1,770 1,760 1,760 1,821 1,838 1,839 1,824 1,826

^{*} Weighted Average.

The general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers as given for Australia was comparatively small until 1916, when the average wage increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The figures for 31st December, 1924, indicate a very slight increase so far as Australia is concerned, and, in respect of individual States, increases in all excepting New South Wales, the greatest increase being 1s. 9d. in Tasmania. The advance during the whole period under review was 82.6 per cent., against 70.4 per cent. for adult males. Practically the whole of this increase in the female wage has taken place since the beginning of 1916.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-24.—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1920 to 1924, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1924.

Note.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

			Industria	L GROUP.		
Date.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.*	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.†
ARTONO A	RA	TES OF V	AGE.	S. Isa		allow it
30th June, 1914 31st December, 1914 30th June, 1920 31st December, 1920 30th June, 1921 31st December, 1921 30th June, 1922 31st December, 1922 30th June, 1923 31st December, 1923 31st December, 1924 30th June, 1924 30th June, 1924 30th September, 1924 31st December, 1924 31st December, 1924 31st December, 1924	s. d. 22 6 23 5 36 10 41 10 43 0 43 9 43 10 43 13 43 2 44 1 44 11 44 11 45 2	s. d. 24 9 24 11 39 4 43 5 47 7 48 7 48 7 47 10 47 10 47 8 50 1 50 1 49 6	s. d. 26 11 27 0 41 0 44 0 46 10 48 0 47 5 47 4 47 3 48 10 49 7 49 5 49 4 49 6	8. d. 31 1 30 2 41 9 46 3 47 10 48 6 48 1 48 3 48 5 49 6 49 6 49 6 49 7	s. d. 30 2 31 4 39 5 46 2 48 5 50 0 49 2 48 9 49 6 51 3 50 7	8. d. 27 2 27 2 27 2 27 2 29 7 39 10 44 6 47 7 48 8 48 1 47 11 47 10 49 6 49 11 50 0 49 7
	IN	DEX-NUMI	BERS.			
30th June, 1914 31st December, 1914 30th June, 1920 31st December, 1920 30th June, 1921 31st December, 1921 30th June, 1922 31st December, 1922 30th June, 1923 31st December, 1923 31st March, 1924 30th June, 1924 30th September, 1924 31st December, 1924 31st December, 1924 31st December, 1924 31st December, 1924	828 862 1,354 1,538 1,584 1,609 1,612 1,593 1,588 1,622 1,654 1,654 1,654	911 917 1,449 1,597 1,752 1,789 1,770 1,762 1,755 1,842 1,845 1,823 1,823	991 994 1,508 1,619 1,725 1,766 1,746 1,741 1,739 1,799 1,824 1,817 1,816 1,821	1,144 1,110 1,537 1,701 1,761 1,787 1,777 1,778 1,819 1,823 1,823 1,823 1,823	1,110 1,153 1,450 1,700 1,783 1,841 1,810 1,794 1,795 1,821 1,885 1,885 1,862 1,862	1,000 1,008 1,467 1,637 1,751 1,790 1,770 1,763 1,760 1,821 1,838 1,839 1,824

^{*} Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. † Weighted Average.

The greatest increase since June, 1914, occurred in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 100.6 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 100.4 per cent.; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 83.8 per cent.; XIV. (Miscellaneous), 67.7 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 59.4 per cent. The increase for all groups combined over the period has been 82.6 per cent.

The average wage in each industrial group, excepting IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), increased during the year 1924, the largest increase being 2.4 per cent. in Group III., followed in the order named by Groups XIV., 2.3 per cent., I., II., V. and VI., 1.2 per cent., and XIII., 0.3 per cent. Group IV. decreased 0.9 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 0.3 per cent.

6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1924.—
(i.) General. The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In Appendix, Sections 4 and 5, details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii.) Adult Males.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1924:—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1924.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Wood, Furniture, &c {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	99/9 45.94 2/2	102/9 46.23 2/23	$97/9$ 44.11 $2/2\frac{1}{2}$	$96/8$ 45.64 $2/1\frac{1}{2}$	95/3 47.87 2/-	102/6 45.60 2/3	99/7 45.99 2/2
II, Engineering, Metal {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$97/11$ 47.91 $2/0\frac{1}{2}$	98/2 47.92 2/0½	$93/8$ 44.00 $2/1\frac{1}{2}$	96/4 48.00 2/-	$97/5$ 47.15 $2/0\frac{3}{4}$	$101/10$ 48.00 $2/1\frac{1}{2}$	97/5 47.48 2/03
III. Food, Drink, &c {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	93/7 47.01 2/-	95/3 47.11 2/01	$93/6$ 45.3) $2/0\frac{3}{4}$	$95/3$ 46.41 $2/0\frac{3}{4}$	92/7 45.43 2/-	90/11 47.94 1/103	94/- 46.67 2/01
IV, Clothing, Boots, &c {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$91/6$ 44.45 $2/0\frac{3}{4}$	92/- 45.81 2/-	98/7 44.00 2/3	98/8 44.00 2/3	96/8 44.00 2/21	90/) 46.29 1/11½	93/- 44.97 2/0¾
V. Books, Printing, &c {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wago	104/3 44.30 2/44	113/3 45.15 2/6	107/4 44.00 2/5½	105/11 47.53 2/23	$112/6$ 43.07 $2/7\frac{1}{4}$	106/4 46.00 2/33	108/3 44.80 2/5
VI. Other Manufacturing \ldots	Week'y Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	96/- 46.95 2/0½	91/6 47.48 2/-	93/10 45.24 2/1	98/1 47.72 2/03	95/10 47.60 2/01	94/11 47.53 2/-	95/6 47.10 2/0‡
VII. Building {	Weekly Wage Wo king Hours Hourly Wage	104/6 44.85 2/4	106/6 44.00 2/5	109/8 44.00 2/6	$104/4$ 44.00 $2/4\frac{1}{2}$	101/5 44.80 2/3 ¹ / ₄	104/- 44.15 2/44	$105/6$ 44.38 $2/4\frac{1}{2}$
VIII. Miningt{	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	105/- 43.83 2/4 ³ / ₄	$103/3 45.12 2/3\frac{1}{2}$	111/7 43.03 2/7	$71/5$ 43.79 $1/7\frac{1}{2}$	$105/3$ 43.87 $2/=\frac{3}{4}$	97/10 45.42 2/13	104/2 44.04 2/1½
IX. Rail and Tram Services {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$95/5$ 48.00 $1/11\frac{3}{4}$	99/3 47.49 2/1	$98/8$ 47.89 $2/0\frac{3}{4}$	97/2 48.50 2/-	$93/10$ 48.00 $1/11\frac{1}{2}$	$94/1 \\ 48.00 \\ 1/11\frac{1}{2}$	96/11 47.89 2/04
X. Other Land Transport $\left\{\right.$	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	90/9 48.43 1/10½	88/- 48.47 1/9 ³	88/3 .8.33 1/10	88/5 48 00 1/10	89/5 48 00 1/10‡	91/- 48 00 1/10 ³	89/4 48 35 1/10‡
XI. Shipping, &c {	Weekly Wage‡ Working Hours Hourly Wage	96/4	99/9	97/7	100/4	96/9	98/10	97/10
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural,	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	81/-	83/5	91/9	84/3	88/2	88/9	85/10
KIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c	Weekly Wage§ Working Hours Hourly Wage	87/1 48.00 1/9 ³	87/7 48.43 1/94	$\begin{array}{c} 83/5 \\ 48.00 \\ 1/8\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	85/6 48.00 1/94	87/- 48.00 1/9¾	$\begin{array}{c} 66/4 \\ 54.00 \\ 1/2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	86/- 48.30 1/91
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	90/8 47.95 1/103	96/2 47.83 2/04	91/6 46.36 1/113	89/9 47.78 1/10½	88/7 48.00 1/104	88/3 48.56 1/93	92/2 47.72 1/11‡
All Groups	Weekly Wage	93/6	95/5	95/9	91/10	94/8	92/6	94/3
All Groups excepting XI.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$95/9$ 46.75 $2/0\frac{1}{2}$	97/10 46.99 2/1	$\begin{array}{c} 97/1 \\ 45.40 \\ 2/1\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	93/5 46.98 1/11 ³ / ₄	$\begin{array}{c} 95/10 \\ 46.52 \\ 2/03 \end{array}$	$93/10$ 47.26 $1/11\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{array}{c} 96/3 \\ 46.66 \\ 2/03 \end{array}$

^{*} Part culars relate to the average weighted weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage, respectively.

† Average rates of wage and hours preval ng at the principal mining centres in each State.

‡ Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 85s. 11d. per month.

§ Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

(iii.) Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1924:—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1924.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia
III. Food, Drink, &c{	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	44/- 46.50 -/111	46/11 48.00 -/11 ³ / ₄	41/11 46.17 -/11	42/6 48.00 -/10 ³ / ₄	45/- 44.00 1/01	47/- 48.00 -/113	45/2 47.22 -/11½
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	50/- 44.57 1/1½	$48/5$ 45.29 $1/0\frac{3}{4}$	51/3 44.00 1/2	51/11 44.00 1/2}	51/9 44.00 1/2	48/6 45.11 1/1	49/7 44.77 1/14
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	47/- 46.30 1/01	51/10 46.97 1/14	46/11 44.07 1/0 ³ / ₄	47/8 47.50 1/-		53/- 48.00 1/11	49/6 46.57 1/0 ³ / ₄
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, &c {	Weekly Wage† Working Hours Hourly Wage	47/8 47.08 1/01	$\begin{array}{c} 49/9 \\ 47.69 \\ 1/0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	47/- 47.33 1/-	45/1 48.00 -/111	$\begin{array}{c} 62/5 \\ 48.00 \\ 1/3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	53/11 54.00 1/-	$\begin{array}{c} 49/7 \\ 47.64 \\ 1/0\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, {	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$ \begin{array}{r} 50/4 \\ 47.43 \\ 1/0\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 52/4 \\ 46.25 \\ 1/1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56/6 \\ 47.00 \\ 1/2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	38/- 48.00 0/9½	::		50/7 47.01 1/1
All Groups	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$49/1$ 45.98 $1/0\frac{3}{4}$	49/7 46.08 1/1	50/10 45.60 1/1½	46/6 46.10 1/-	$ \begin{array}{r} 56/11 \\ 45.97 \\ 1/2\frac{3}{4} \end{array} $	$50/3$ 47.86 $1/0\frac{1}{2}$	49/7 46.02 1/1

^{*} Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. † Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1924.—The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1916, to 1924(a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied (in land occupations), and the value of victualling (in marine occupations), whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Workers—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1916 to 1924.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
		М	ALE WO	RKERS.		'		(10,00
0th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	s. d. 55 9 49.42 1/2 s. d.	8. d. 54 3 48.80 1/1 ³ / ₄ 8. d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d 54 4 48.60 1/13 s. d.	s. d. 62 2 47.78 1/4\dagger s. d.	s. d. 52 6 48.62 1/1 s. d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
31st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours†	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 61 & 11 \\ 48.51 \\ 1/3\frac{3}{4} \\ s. & d. \end{array} $	58 10 48.22 1/3 s. d.	60 4 48.27 1/3½ 8. d.	59 0 48.14 1/3 s. d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57 0 48.55 1/2 s. d.	60 8 48.33 1/3½ s. d.
1st Dec., 1917.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 64 & 5 \\ 48.41 \\ 1/3\frac{3}{4} \\ s. & d. \end{array} $	63 0 48.14 1/4 s. d.	65 3 47.19 1/5 s. d.	63 1 47.82 1/4 s. d.	$68\ 11$ 48.10 $1/5\frac{1}{2}$ $s. \ d.$	59 7 48.48 1/3 s. d.	64 2 48.10 1/41 s. d.
lst Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$ \begin{array}{c} 65 & 11 \\ 48.16 \\ 1/4\frac{3}{4} \\ \varepsilon, d, \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 65 & 6 \\ 47.98 \\ 1/4\frac{3}{4} \\ s, d \end{array} $	69 6 46.90 1/6 8. d.	$65 6 47.77 1/4 \frac{1}{2} 8. d.$	70 4 47.69 1/6 s. d.	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 61 & 2 \\ 48.39 & \\ 1/3\frac{3}{4} & \\ s. & d. \end{array} $	66 5 47.88 1/5 s. d
1st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	76 9 47.77 1/7½ s d	$72 0 47.36 1/6\frac{1}{2} s. d.$	78 7 46.19 1/9 s. d.	$70 5 $ 47.58 $1/5\frac{1}{2}$ $8. d.$	77 8 47.60 1/7 ³ / _s . d.	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 69 & 0 \\ 47.89 \\ 1/5\frac{1}{2} \\ s. & d \end{array} $	74 11 47.41 1/71 8. d
1st Dec., 1920.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weekly Wage*} \\ \text{Working Hours†} \\ \text{Hourly Wage†} \end{array} \right$	94 0 47.51 2/- s. d.	86 1 47.19 1/10 s, d,	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	82 8 47.29 1/83 s. d.	$\begin{array}{c} 89 & 9 \\ 46.53 \\ 1/11\frac{1}{2} \\ s. & d. \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85 & 9 \\ 47.33 & 1/10 \\ s. & d. \end{array}$	89 10 47.07 1/11 s. d
1st Dec. 1921.	Weekly Wage Working Hour † Hourly Wage†	95 10 45.66 2/1½ s, d,	93 7 46.95 2/04 8. d.	96 8 45.52 2/2 8, d.	89 5 47.07 1/10 ³ / ₄ s. d.	95 0 46.24 2/1 s. d.	$ 91 8 \\ 46.84 \\ 1/11\frac{1}{2} \\ s. d. $	94 6 46.22 2/03 8. d
1st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	91 6 46.05 2/0½ 8. d.	91 4 46.99 1/11 ³ / ₈ , d.	93 10 45.51 2/11 8. d.	$ \begin{array}{r} 87 & 6 \\ 47.00 \\ 1/10\frac{3}{4} \\ s. & d. \end{array} $	$93 9 \ 46.41 \ 2/0\frac{3}{4} \ s. \ d.$	88 5 46.93 1/10 ³ / ₄ s, d,	91 6 46.38 2/- 8. d
1st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	98 0 47.06 2/1 s. d.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	91 8 47.00 1/11½ 8. d.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	93 3 47.27 1/11 ³ s. d.	96 3 46.70 2/03 8. 0
1st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage* Working Hours† Hourly Wage†	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	95 5 46.99 2/1	$\begin{array}{c} 95 & 9 \\ 45.40 \\ 2/1\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	91 10 46.98 1/114	94 8 46.52 2/03	$\begin{array}{c c} 92 & 6 \\ 47.26 \\ 1/11\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	94 46.66 2/0
		FE s. d.	s, d .	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27 4 48.54 -/6 ³ / ₄ s. d.	26 11 49.32 -/6½ 8. d.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	37 4 48.69 -/9 ¹ / ₄ s. d.	25 10 50.76 -/6 s. d.	27 2 49.08 -/6 8. d
1st Dec., 1916.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	28 7 49.44 -/7 s. d.	28 5 48.36 -/7 s. d.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24 10 49.02 -/6 s. d.	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \ 10 \\ 49.08 \\ -/9\frac{1}{2} \\ s. \ d. \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28 49.02 -/7 s. d
1917.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 38 \ 10 \\ 48.78 \\ -/9\frac{1}{2} \\ s. \ d. \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30 8 48.71 -/7
31st Dec., 1918.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	31 10 48.35 -/8 s, d.	31 3 48.32 -/7 ³ / ₄ s. d.	32 10 48.37 -/8‡ s. d.	29 5 48.73 -/7½ s. d.	38 10 48.78 -/9½ s. d.	28 9 49.83 -/7 s. d.	31 48.45 -/7
31st Dec., 1919.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	34 5 47.63 -/8 ³ s. d.	38 4 46.76 -/93 8. d.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	43 7 48.12 -/11 s. d.	33 0 49.28 -/8 s. d.	37 47.54 -/98
31st Dec., 1920.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	46 0 46.83 -/11 ³ / ₄ s. d.	43 1 46.23 -/11½ s. i.	$\begin{array}{c} 44 & 11 \\ 46 & 09 \\ -/11\frac{3}{4} \\ s. & d. \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	52 11 46.20 1/1 ³ / _s . d.	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \ 10 \\ 47.86 \\ -/10\frac{1}{2} \\ s. \ d. \end{array}$	44 46.4 -/11 8.
1921.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	49 0 45.06 1/1 s. d.	$\begin{array}{c c} 47 & 10 \\ 46 & 04 \\ 1/0\frac{1}{2} \\ s. & d. \end{array}$	50 3 45.66 1/11	$\begin{array}{rrr} 45 & 2 \\ 46.10 \\ -/11\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	56 4 45.97 1/23	47 6 47.86 1/-	48 45.6 1/0
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} s. & d. \\ 48 & 0 \\ 46.14 \\ 1/0\frac{1}{2} \\ s. & d. \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 47 7 47.86 1/- s. d.	8. 6 47 1 45.8 1/0 8. 6
31st Dec., 1923.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Weekly Wage} & \dots \\ \text{Working Hours} & \dots \\ \text{Hourly Wage} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	s. d. 49 3 45.81 1/1 s. d.	$\begin{bmatrix} s. & \bar{d}. \\ 49 & 5 \\ 46 & 13 \\ 1/0\frac{3}{4} \\ s. & \bar{d}. \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d. 46 4 46.10 1/- s. d.	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 56 & 4 \\ 45.97 \\ 1/2\frac{3}{4} \\ s, & d. \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8. 49 45.9 1/1
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage Working Hours	8. d. 49 1 45.98 1/03	49 7 46.08 1/1	50 10 45.60 1/1½	8. d. 46 6 46.10 1/-	56 11 45.97 1/23	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8. 49 46.0 1/1

*Weighted average weekly wage in all indu trial groups combine:

† Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

There was a diminution in each of the States during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but from 1922 onward certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative indexnumbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1,000).

Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1916 to 1924.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust
		1	MALE W	ORKERS.				
30th April, {	Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage	998 1,123 1,127 1,168 1,162 1,196 1,196 1,393 1,405 1,706 1,725 1,738 1,817 1,660 1,735 1,714 1,775	984 980 1,067 1,074 1,143 1,188 1,189 1,192 1,396 1,570 1,697 1,741 1,657 1,790 1,733 1,790	955 963 1,095 1,097 1,183 1,209 1,261 1,297 1,426 1,512 1,659 1,753	986 991 1,071 1,144 1,145 1,188 1,176 1,262 1,500 1,492 1,623 1,623 1,638 1,621 1,646 1,676 1,665 1,709	1,128 1,170 1,182 1,206 1,252 1,276 1,252 1,276 1,282 1,408 1,628 1,723 1,701 1,766 1,706 1,706 1,707 1,771	952 933 1,034 1,011 1,081 1,170 1,120 1,259 1,556 1,663 1,675 1,605 1,605 1,605 1,605 1,605 1,605 1,605	1,000 1,100 1,100 1,105 1,164 1,205 1,359 1,359 1,655 1,715 1,779 1,660 1,771 1,771 1,771
		FEM	ALE W	ORKERS.				
30th April, { 1914 31st Dec., { 1916 31st Dec., { 1917 31st Dec., { 1918 31st Dec., { 1918 31st Dec., { 1920 31st Dec., { 1921 31st Dec., { 1922 31st Dec., { 1923 31st Dec., { 1924 31st Dec., { 1925 31st Dec.,	Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage Weekly Wage Hourly Wage	980 1,050 1,044 1,119 1,122 1,173 1,191 1,474 1,523 1,695 1,777 1,803 1,965 1,754 1,899 1,812 1,943 1,807	1,006 1,021 1,047 1,063 1,116 1,134 1,151 1,169 1,288 1,307 1,586 1,761 1,878 1,767 1,881 1,819 1,937 1,824 1,943	989 976 1,004 991 1,120 1,122 1,208 1,226 1,412 1,483 1,652 1,761 1,849 1,771 1,989 1,771 1,908 1,855 1,907 1,872 2,017	885 881 915 915 916 1,020 1,027 1,084 1,092 1,262 1,495 1,578 1,578 1,661 1,770 1,620 1,726 1,714 1,815 1,714 1,815	1,373 1,386 1,429 1,431 1,440 1,440 1,426 1,605 1,947 2,069 2,074 2,215 2,075 2,215 2,075 2,215 2,075 2,215 2,074 2,074	950 920 1,041 1,027 1,045 1,029 1,059 1,044 1,215 1,211 1,540 1,749 1,779 1,785 1,880 1,749 1,775 1,785 1,881 1,893	1,000 1,000 1,047 1,048 1,121 1,130 1,168 1,365 1,410 1,637 1,730 1,790 1,792 1,763 1,821 1,944 1,826 1,944

8. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1924. Index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914. as base (= 1,000), are also included.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, to 1924.

Note.—Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
30th April, 1914.	$\begin{cases} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{cases}$	49.42 1,010	48.80 997	48.78 997	48.60 993	47.78 976	48.62 994	48.93 1,000
31st Dec., 1914.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	49.35 1,009	48.66 994	48.64 994	48.59 993	48.18 985	48.62 994	48.87 999
31st Dec., 1915.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	49.28 1,007	48.50 991	48.56 992	48.50 991	48.12 983	48.56 992	48.77 997
31st Dec., 1916.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	48.51 991	48.22 985	48.27 987	48.14 984	48.11 983	48.55 992	48.33 988
31st Dec., 1917.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	48.41 989	48.14 984	47.19 964	47.82 977	48.10 983	48.48 991	48.10 983
31st Dec., 1918.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	48.16 984	47.98 981	46.90 959	47.77 976	47.69 975	48.39 989	47.88 979
31st Dec., 1919.	$\begin{cases} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{cases}$	47.77 976	47 36 968	46.19 944	47.58 972	47.60 973	47.89 979	47.41 969
31st Dec., 1920.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	47.51 971	47.19 964	45.63 933	47.29	46.53 951	47.33 967	47.07 962
31st Dec., 1921.	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right. $	45.66 933	46.95 960	45.52 930	47.07 962	46.24 945	46.84 957	46.22 945
31st Dec., 1922.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right.$	46.05 941	46.99 960	45.51 930	47.00 961	46.41 948	46.93 959	46.38 948
31st Dec., 1923.	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Weighted average weekly} \\ \text{hours of labour*} & \dots \\ \text{Index-numbers} & \dots \end{array} \right. $	46.73 955	47.06 962	45.51 930	47.00 961	46.66 954	47.27 966	46.70 954
31st Dec., 1924.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour* Index-numbers	46.75 955	46.99 960	45.40 928	46.98 960	46.52 951	47.26 966	46.66 954

^{*} Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. Each State, excepting New South Wales, shows a decrease for 1924. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at 31st December, 1924, was 954, as compared with 1,000 at 30th April, 1914, a reduction of 4.6 per cent. During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in Queensland (6.9), followed by New South Wales (5.4), Victoria (3.7), South Australia (3.3), Tasmania (2.8), and Western Australia (2.6).

9. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1924.—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1924. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 81, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1924.

Particular	3.	18	91.	18	396.	19	01.	19	11.	. 19)14.	. 19	16.	19	17.	19	18.	19)19.	19	20.	19	21.	19	22.	19	23.	19	24
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Austra ia W. Australia		8. 44 40 46 41 52	1 5 6 7	8. 42 38 44 41 53	1 9 8 8	8. 43 40 46 42 53	11 9 2 0	51 50 51 51	6 1 11	56 54 53 54	2 7 5 5	8. 61 58 60 59 65	11 10 4 0		5 0 3	65 65 69 65	6		9 0 7 5	s. 94 86 91 82 89	0 1 6 8	s. 95 93 96 89	10 7 8 5		6 4 10 6	94 95	7 2 9	8. 93 95 95 91 94	10
Tasmania	• •	38	6	35	6	36	10	41	0	52	8	57	0	59	7	61	2	69	0	85	9	91		88		92	-	92	,
Australia		43	5	41	10	43	5	51	3	55	7	60	8	64	2	66	5	74	11	89	10	94	6	91	6	94	4	94	-

A comparison of the 1911 rates with those ruling in 1891 shows an increase of only 18 per cent. for Australia against 83.9 per cent. from 1911 to 1924. So far as individual States are concerned, during the first period the greatest percentage increase was in South Australia and Victoria (both 24.9 per cent.), and least in Tasmania (6.5 per cent.). During the period 1911 to 1924, the position is reversed so far as Tasmania is concerned, the largest increase (125.6 per cent.) having taken place in that State. The least increase has occurred in Western Australia, viz., 60.5 per cent.

10. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1924.— The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 81, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1924.

Par	ticu'ars.	18	391	. 18	396	. 19	901	19	11	. 19	914	. 1	916	. 1	917	. 19	18.	1	919.	19	20.	192	21.	192	22.	199	23.	19	24.
Gro	up I. III. IV. V. VI. VIII. IX. X. XII. XII	\$ 52 47 38 36 53 46 50 58 50 39 38 34 32 39	8 5 4 6 1 10 6 2 10 10		2 7 11 5 1 8 6 10 0 6 6 6 6	8 52 48 44 36 51 46 53 54 40 38 32 30 38	3 5 7 3 0 5 10 8 4 9 5 1	8. 57 54 50 58 51 62 61 57 46 44 43 45 47	8 6 9 3 111 111 1 2 0 7 7 7 0 5	\$59 57 553 63 56 65 65 59 49 47 54	8 0 10 0 5 2 8 8 10 5 11	63 62 61 63 63 63 63 63 57 59 55	10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 66 1 65 2 63 7 59 1 70 8 63 7 78 9 78 1 65	10 5 4 11 0 2 1	8 68 68 66 61 74 66 74 78 68 63 64 63 56 63	8 0 5 1 1 3 6 11 5 5 1 7	8 75 77 73 80 75 79 88 78 77 70 68 71	9 6 6 5 9 4 8 4	. \$95 92 89 86 99 88 95 103 93 87 88 87 80 84	1 5 3 5 6 11 7	98 93 93 104 95 102 105 97	2 2 10 3 7 0 5	s. 95 93 91 102 91 100 103 93 88 99 83 82 88	10 10 1 9 11 5 8 4 5	94 93 104 96 103 104		s. 99 97 94 93 108 95 105 104 96 89 97 85 86 92	d 7 5 0 0 3 6 6 6 2 2 11 4 10 0 0 0 2 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
ALL	GROUPS	43	5	41	10	43	5	51	3	55	7	60	8	64	2	66	5	74	11	89	10	94	6	91	6	94	4	94	3

During the period 1891 to 1911, the greatest increase, occurred in Group XIII. (Domestic) 38.3 per cent., followed by Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.) 37.0 per cent, and III. (Food, Drink, etc.) 33.0 per cent., while the least

increase is in Group VIII. (Mining) 5.3 per cent. From 1911 to 1924 Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) showed the largest increase with 119.4 per cent., followed by XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) 99.6 per cent., and XIV. (Miscellaneous) 93.7 per cent. The rate of increase was least in Group VII. (Building) with 69.9 per cent.

11. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—States, 1901 to 1924.—The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base (= 1,000):—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1924. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. occu tio inclu	pa- ns				Noi	minal '	Wage 1	Index-r	umber	s.			
	1901 to 1912.	1913- 24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924
N.S. Wales Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	158 150 87 134 69 54	874 909 627 567 489 482	796 901 819 1,052	985 997 1,013 1,152	1,065 1,042 1,062 1,226	1,148 1,177 1,151 1,272	1,229 1,273 1,231 1,345	1,278 1,356 1,278 1,372	1,401 1,534 1,373 1,516	1,679 1,785 1,613 1,751	1,869 1,826 1,886 1,745 1,853 1,788	1,783 1,830 1,708 1,829	1,837 1,770 1,838	1,862 1,868 1,791 1,847
Australia*	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,184	1,252	1,296	1,462	1,752	1,844	1,785	1,840	1,839

^{*} Weighted average.

12. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1924.— The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show not only the variations in wages in each industrial group but also the relative wages as between the several groups:—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specified, 1901 to 1924. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

	Particulars.	No occu tio inclu	ipa- ns			N	omina	l Wag	ge Ind	ex-Nı	ımber	s.		
		1901 to 1912.	1913– 24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924
II.	Wood, Furniture, etc. Engineering, Metal	27	270			1,161							1000	100
III.	Works, etc Food, Drink, etc Clothing, Hats, Boots,	101 34		945 871	1,064 991	1,127 1,085	1,268 1,241	1,340 1,288	1,512 1,473	1,803 1,742	1,915 1,832	1,832 1,792	1,900 1,837	1,90
VI.	etc. Books, Printing, etc. Other Manufacturing	13 25 102	205	996	1.149	1,034 1,246 1,093	11.376	1.446	11 576	1 941	2 040	2 004	9 097	0 116
VIII.	Building Mining Rail and Tram Services	67 71 68	101	1,050	1.213 1.194	1,276 1,272 1,165	1,413	1,449	1,554	2,026	1,999	1,960	2,023	2,058
XI.	Other Land Transport Shipping, etc Agricultural, Pastoral,	9 74	70	795	910 871	1.026	1,210 1,194	1.237	1 431	702	760	1 795	1 206	1 74
XIII.	etc. Domestic, Hotels, etc. Miscellaneous	8 17 36	72 114 233		839 887	935	1,192 1,052	11 10 4	11.338	1 571	1 649	1 606	1 040	1 OM
	All Groups*	2	3,948	220		1,054 1,085								

^{*} Weighted average.

- 13. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.—The relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, Section IV., par. 3, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11, p. 95.
- 14. Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1924.—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the indexnumber being 1,250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing-power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1924.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in paragraph 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers in Chapter I., paragraph 2, hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages-Adult Males-1901 to 1924.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
N.S.W Victoria Queensland S. Australia W. Australia Tasmania	961 915 1,172 948 1,024 827	973 1,037 1,090 957 1,023 838	906 961 1,038 929 1,070 942	842	858 944 863	88: 92: 1,041 961 1,051 875	890 925 1,042 934 1,095 869	901	911 875 1,036 853 1,012 830	1,079 1,038 1,244 1,027 1,139 977		1,040 1,036 1,214 1,036 1,192 1,000	1,069 1,097 1,232 1,051 1,161 1,017
Australia	964	1,000	948	854	864	930	932	907	911	1,076	1,126	1,062	1,098

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that comparing 1924 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

15. Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1924.—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasingpower of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage indexnumbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly allowing for lost time. are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort." A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

^{*} This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, for the years specified, 1901 to 1924.*

		1.	п.	numbers	age Index- , allowing st Time.	v.	Effectiv Index-n	e Wage umbers.
Yea	ır.	Nominal Wage Index- numbers.	Percentage Unem- ployed.	III. Actual.	IV. Recomputed. (1911. =1,000).	Retail Price Index- numbers.	VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Un- employ- ment.
1901		848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906		866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907		893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908		900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909		923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910		955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911		1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000
1912		1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913		1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914		1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915		1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916		1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917		1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918		1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919		1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920		1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921		1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922		1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923		1,805	7.1	1,677	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924		1,840	8.9	1,676	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046

^{*} As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time indexnumber was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its "peak" during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage: As wages remained practically stationary while prices rose, the effective wage for 1923 showed a decline.

In 1924 a rise in wages coincided with a fall in prices and the effective wage increased. The average unemployment being greater than in the previous year, the increase in the effective wage was greater for full work than allowing for unemployment. In 1924 the effective wage was 9.5 per cent. (full time) and 4.6 per cent. (allowing for unemployment) higher than in 1911.

16. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1924.— The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively. If measured by value alone, a rise in prices would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on the next page, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (a) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1908. For earlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have been used. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

The index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is, however, impossible to measure these

effects quantitatively.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified. Since the previous Labour Report was issued the figures for 1907 and succeeding periods have been revised.

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1924.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufac- turing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1.000.
1906	 25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907	 30,323	53,704	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	165,881
1908	 37,150	46,097	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,490
1909	 41,056	51,331	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	173,268
1910	 39,752	57,406	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	186,788
1911	 38,774	53,468	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	189,098
1912	 45,754	55,316	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	208,404
1913	 46,162	59,343	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	217,081
1914	 36,052	63,452	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	209,919
1915	 75,475	65,852	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	251,25
1916	 61,255	77,126	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	256,068
1917	 59,641	83,926	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	271,36
1918	 59,036	88,448	33,738	6,890	25,462	70.087	283,66
1919-20	 72,202	101,578	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	333,599
1920-21	 112,801	85,861	52,613	11,136	21,613	101,778	385,809
1921-22	 81,890	70,048	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	339,36
1922-23	 84,183	90,535	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	372,88
1923-24	 81,125	104,493	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,392	394,22

The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previously indicated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1924.

			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
			ed Value duction.	Relative Value of	Price- Index-	Estimate Relative Productive Activity	
	Year.	(a) Total. (000 omitted.)	(b) Per head of Popula- tion.	Production per head Year 1911 =1,000.	Numbers Year 1911 =1,000.	per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 =1,000.	
		£	£				
1871		 46,700	27.89	663	1,229	539	
1881		 71,116	31.34	745	1,121	665	
1891		 96,087	30.06	714	945	756	
1901		 114,585	30.23	718	974	737	
1906		 147,043	36.21	860	948	907	
1907		 165,881	40.23	956	1,021	936	
1908		 162,490	38.74	920	1,004	916	
1909		 173,268	40.53	963	976	987	
1910		 186,788	42.74	1,015	963	1,054	
1911		 189,098	42.09	1,000	1,000	1,000	
1912		 208,404	44.78	1,064	1,074	991	
1913		 217,081	45.03	1,070	1,054	1,015	
1914		 209,919	42.44	1,008	1,256	803	
1915		 251,251	50.41	1,198	1,292	927	
1916		 256,068	51.76	1,230	1,398	880	
1917		 271,365	54.85	1,303	1,486	877	
1918		 283,661	56.40	1,340	1,583	846	
1919 -20		 333,592	62.90	1,494	1,875	797	
1920-21		 385,802	71.30	1,694	1,911	886	
1921-22		 339,368	61.60	1,464	1,579	917	
1922 -23		 372,888	66.19	1,573	1,753	897	
1923-24		 394,220	68.56	1,629	1,850	881	

^{*} The index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale prices index-numbers; from 1908 onward production price index-numbers (the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No. 18).

§ 4. International Comparison of Real Wages.

1. General.—In July, 1923, the British Ministry of Labour published index-numbers of real wages in London and in the capital cities of certain other countries. The method of computation adopted is described in the Ministry of Labour Gazette, and may be briefly stated as "the ascertaining of the quantities of each kind of food of working class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for a given amount of labour measured in hours."

In consequence of a resolution passed at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in November, 1923, these comparisons, with certain modifications, are being continued by the International Labour Office.

2. Real or Effective Wages in Various Capital Cities.—The following table taken from the *International Labour Review* of October, 1924, has been varied by the addition of index-numbers for Melbourne, and index-numbers based on quantities of food consumption in Australia. In the column added, index-numbers have been computed for London, Melbourne, Ottawa and Philadelphia only, and not for the other cities included in the table. The work of computing such index-numbers is considerable, and the effect of

using the Australian regimen may be gauged from the results shown for the cities referred to. The method of computation may be briefly explained as follows.

A regimen consisting of a certain number of food items commonly in use in all the countries has been selected, and the prices of these commodities have been multiplied by a quantity representing the weekly comsumption per adult male unit in the various countries. The result gives what may be described as the cost of a weekly family basket of commodities in the various cities specified, according to usage in that city and also according to usage in other countries. The cost of this regimen is then divided into the weekly wage as determined by taking the average of a number of occupations. Index-numbers are then computed by taking the number of times the food regimen can be purchased by the average wage in London as base (= 100) and computing to this base the number of times the food regimen can be purchased by the average wage in other cities. The resultant index-numbers represent approximately the relative effectiveness of wages in the various cities.

Attention is drawn in the *International Labour Review*, however, to the unsatisfactory nature of the wage statistics in some cities, and the results, therefore, must be taken as an approximation only of the relation between the cities specified.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages in Various Cities—July, 1924.

(Base: London=100.)

	Index-n	umbers base	d on quan	tities of food	d consumpt	ion in—		General Average	
City,	Belgium and France.	Central European Countries.	Great Britain.	Southern European Countries.	Scandi- navian Countries.	Oversea Countries.	Australia.	Indox	
Amsterdam	87	93	82	87	97	86		89	
Berlin	56	60	48	55	57	52		55	
Brussels	59	64	52	56	63	57		59	
Christiana (Oslo)	72	79	66	70	78	66		72	
Lisbon	34	35	30	31	32	29		32	
London	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Madrid	59	58	52	58	59	56		. 57	
Melbourne	153	162	158	147	130	156	163	153	
Milan	46	48	43	44	50	46		46	
Ottawa	167	169	171	168	185	179	174	173	
Paris	74	75	67	72	81	71		73	
Philadelphia	208	207	211	202	242	214	202	212	
Prague	58	61	49	57	57	52		56	
Rome	44	48	42	47	47	45		46	
Stockholm	78	81	76	79	92	82		81	
Vienna	47	49	46	47	50	45		47	
Warsaw	80	96	66	80	85	89		83	

The results appear to show that the general relationship is practically the same whichever regimen is taken.

The cities which have the highest index-numbers are, in the order named,

Philadelphia, Ottawa, Melbourne and London.

Taking the last column, which gives the average of the seven preceding columns, the effective wage in Philadelphia is 112 per cent., in Ottawa, 73 per cent., and in Melbourne 53 per cent. above the effective wage in London, while the effective wage in Paris is 27 per cent., and in Berlin 45 per cent. below the effective wage in London.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

- 1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.
- 2. Collection of Information.—Information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:— (a) Newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications; (b) reports by labour agents and correspondents; (c) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments, and (d) quarterly reports by secretaries of trade unions.

On receipt of information regarding the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (a) locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) date of commencement; and (d) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (a) date of termination; (b) conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) method by which settlement was effected; (d) estimated loss in wages; and (e) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

3. Methods of Tabulaticn.—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten work people, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings:—

(a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number or workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

^{*} As these forms have been prescribed under the Census and Statistics Act 1905, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

- 4. **Definitions of Terms.**—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (a) strikes, (b) lock-outs; or (c) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions* have been adopted:—
 - (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
 - (b) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.
 - (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term "industrial dispute."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute" includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

^{*} It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

[†] The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there work. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Working days lost" refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This, of course, is not precisely correct, but in the absence of a complete investigation as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be made.

"Estimated Loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (e.g., shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes," and "number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

- 5. Other Particulars.—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected.
- 6 Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1924.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1924, in industrial groups. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1923 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 14.

^{*} For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1924.*

New South Wales— Wood, Furniture, Saw Mill, Timber works, etc. Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution Books, printing, bookbinding, etc Other manufacturing Building Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1 1 395	In- volved.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
Wood, Furniture, Saw Mill, Timber works, etc. Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution Books, printing, bookbinding, etc Other manufacturing Building Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1 1 1 1 395	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 150 \\ 2 \end{array}$	1,638				2.845
and distribution Books, printing, bookbinding, etc Other manufacturing Building Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1 1 1 395	2	500		-,002	19,198	12,050
Shipping, wharf labour, etc		407	500 26 18 28 112,301 23	16,362	500 26 18 28 128,663 23	21,000 26 4,030 364 632,306 23	20,000 30 3,027 324 698,944 18
Miscellaneous	1 6 1 4	1 12 1 4	1,117 51 350	318	1,435 51 362	22,184 459 1,886	16,252 250 1,402
Total	416	584	116,087	17,648	133,735	706,796	755,142
Victoria— Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc. Other manufacturing Building Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Pastoral, agricultural, etc. Miscellaneous	4 1 4 5 6 2 2 2 4	4 7 4 5 6 2 2 2 4	624 28 142 793 4,275 2,684 176 357 542	184 11 145 50 26	808 28 153 938 4,275 2,684 176 407 568	2,682 448 991 7,541 10,791 37,485 1,099 5,204	1,869 360 751 5,262 12,825 24,565 263 770 4,070
Queensland— Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc. Bullding Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Domestic, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous Total	1 2 3 7 3 1 1 1 7	1 2 3 7 3 6 1 7	13 180 506 663 459 132 7 929		13 268 506 751 459 132 7 999	188 5,428 2,830 11,141 17,702 132 35 9,758	160 4,484 2,025 14,180 14,450 215 16 6,488
South Australia— Engineering, metal works, etc. Building Railway and tramway services Other land transport Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Pastoral, agricultural, etc. Miscellaneous	1 4 2 1 3 1 2	1 33 2 2 4 1 9	24 763 195 80 87 27 370	23 .12 .53 .33 .26	47 763 195 92 140 60 396	363 12,681 450 92 2,285 600 2,988	330 9,638 360 70 1,790 629 2,034
	Victoria— Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc. Other manufacturing Building Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Miscellaneous Total Queensland— Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc. Building Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Domestic, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous Total South Australia— Engineering, metal works, etc. Building Railway and tramway services Other land transport Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Building Railway and tramway services Other land transport Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	Victoria	Victoria	Victoria	Victoria	Victoria	Victoria

* The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1923, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1924, viz.:—

		No. of	No. of Workers Involved.			
State.	No. of Disputes.	Establish- ments.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland Tasmania	1 1	6 1 1 1	597 25 125 88	36 2 .:	633 27 125 88	
Total	9	9	835	38	873	

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1924—continued.

		No. of Dis-	No. of Estab.	No.	of Workpe Involved.	eople	No. of Working	Esti-
Class.	Industrial Group.	putes.	In- volved.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
I. III. V. VI. VII. XI. XIV.	Western Australia— Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. Food, drink, etc. Books, printing, etc. Other manufacturing Building Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Miscellaneous	3 1 1 2 2 2 2	11 1 27 5 110 8 71	372 236 214 186 518 195 410	1,200 66 	1,572 236 214 252 518 295 410	26,299 4,484 12,840 9,543 4,788 4,800 3,980	13,072 3,363 9,495 6,265 4,110 3,840 2,184
	Total	13	233	2,131	1,366	3,497	66,734	42,329
VIII.	Tasmania— Wood, sawmill, timber, etc Engineering, metal works, etc. Mines, quarries, etc	2 1 2	2 1 2	65 19 184	3	116 19 187	3,492 95 8,019	2,560 85 9,623
	Total	5	5	268	54	322	11,606	12,268
XIV.	Northern Territory— Miscellaneous	1	1	27		27	270	356
	Total	1	1	27		27	270	356
I. II. III.	All States— Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. Engineering, metal works, etc. Food, drink, etc., manufacturing	6 11	14 11	472 2,318	1,881 533	2,353 2,851	35,111 22,526	18,477 14,494
V. VI. VII. VIII.	and distribution Books, printing, etc. Other manufacturing Building Mines, quarries, etc. Railway and tramway services	5 2 7 15 410 7	$ \begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 29 \\ 10 \\ 152 \\ 422 \\ 6 \end{array} $	944 240 346 2,608 117,423 3,306	88 77 145 16,453	1,032 240 423 2,753 133,876 3,306	31,360 12,866 14,564 28,204 662,257 55,660	28,207 9,525 10,043 21,359 735,572 39,393
XI. XII. XIII. XIV.	Other land transport Shipping, wharf labour, etc. Pastoral, agricultural, etc. Domestic, hotels, etc. Miscellaneous	1 15 4 1 20	2 34 4 1 96	3,500 80 1,762 435 7 2,628	12 471 83	92 2,233 518 2,762	92 29,727 2,158 35 24,086	39,393 70 22,360 1,649 16 16,534
	Total Australia*	504	941	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699

^{*} See note to table on page 91.

- 7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1924.—(i.) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1924, classified according to Industrial Groups. Details regarding the more important disputes which occurred during the year are given hereunder. Similar particulars for earlier years were published in previous issues of this Report.
- (ii.) New South Wales.—The comparatively high figures for New South Wales in the preceding tabulations are due to the large number of disputes in connexion with the coal mining industry, no less than 395 out of the total of 410 for that industry throughout Australia having occurred in New South Wales. The following are the principal disputes in the coal mining industry in their order of magnitude:—Coke Workers (hours reduction); Wallsend Colliery (yardage rates); Stockton Borehole (wages increase); Bellbird (deputy asked to start at 3 a.m.); Mount Kembla (Hibble award); Mount Kembla (working conditions); Wallarah (dismissal); Rothbury (deputy disrated); Lambton (promotion); Pacific (reinstatement of wheeler); Aberdare South (cavil); Co-operative (go-slow tactics).

The chief disputes in the other classes were:—Bakers, Sydney (against night baking); Seamen, *Katoomba*, *Karoola* and *Komura* (compensation to a fireman); Moulders, K. F. B. Foundry (hours increase).

- (iii) *Victoria*.—Tramwaymen, Melbourne (dismissal of an employee); Builders' Labourers, State Electricity Works, Yallourn (classification and delay in paying arrears in wages).
- (iv) Queensland.—Construction Workers, Ingham Railway (reinstatement of seven men); Freezers, Biboohra Meatworks (working conditions); Employees, Government Irrigation Works, Castle Creek (reinstatement of ganger); Mount Colliery, Tannymorel (working conditions); Acland Colliery, Acland (wages reduction).
- (v) South Australia.—Builders' Labourers, Adelaide (method of quarterly wage adjustment); Bridge Builders, Railway Bridge, Murray Bridge (refusal to work with ganger).
- (vi) Western Australia.—Printing Employees, Van Heurck and Thomas, Perth (wages increase); Painters, Perth and Fremantle (better conditions and wages); Timber Workers (wages increase); Quarrymen, Perth (wages increase); Brewery Employees, Fremantle (wages increase and reduced hours); Seamen and others, Tugboats, Dredges, Pilot and Ferry Services, Fremantle (better conditions and wages increase).
- (vii) Tasmania.—Timber Workers, Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Queenstown (reinstatement of two men); Mount Nicholas Colliery (reinstatement of two youths).
- (viii) Shipping Dispute.—A dispute which threatened to reach very serious dimensions occurred on the waterfront in October, 1924, and was known as the "Overtime" Dispute. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining even an approximate estimate of losses involved, coupled with the fact that there was no actual stoppage, the dispute was not included in the foregoing tabulations.

The objective of the Waterside Workers was to secure the abolition of the Overseas Shipping Bureau in Sydney, which since its formation as the result of the 1917 ("Railway") dispute had employed and paid its labour on a basis not in consonance with the principles recognized by the Waterside Workers' Federation. The initial action taken by the Federation was to prohibit the working of "overtime" on all vessels after 5 p.m., but subsequently all vessels loaded through the Bureau were declared "black," and cargo operations thus rendered almost impossible.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration which intervened in the dispute declared its inability to abolish the Bureau, but as the result of a conference of the parties called by the Commonwealth Government, the owners finally decided to abolish the Bureau as from the 28th February, 1925, and the dispute accordingly ended on the 15th December, 1924. The losses incurred by the workers were mostly by way of loss of "overtime" payments, but no satisfactory estimate of the total is obtainable.

8. Industrial Disputes 1920 to 1924.—(i.) Australia.—The following table shows the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for the years 1920 to 1924 in industrial groups:—

Industrial Disputes-Australia, 1920 to 1924.†

Year. Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.) Building. (Group VII.	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous, (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

1920		89	17	316	75	57	554
1921		30	9	509	46	30	624
1922		69	4	307	45	20	445
1923		44	8	171	28	23	274
1924*		31	15	410	23	25	504
1920 to 192	4	263	53	1,713	217	155	2,401

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

7000	1						
1920		21,092	6,527	81,043	15,043	31,861	155,566
1921		3,161	1,421	133,547	22,694	4,278	165,101
1922		15,215	287	96,151	2,882	1,797	116,332
1923		9,884	577	58,043	2,257	5,560	76,321
1924*		6,899	2,753	133,876	5,631	3,287	152,446
1920 to 1	924	56,251	11,565	502,660	48,507	46,783	665,766

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1920		367,296	103,373	1,944,038	626,826	545,734	3,587,267
1921		47,385	36,406	467,867	666,517	68,010	1,286,185
1922		366,134	3,720	383.414	85,693	19,724	858,685
1923		153,053	6,886	907,767	32,609	45,662	1,145,977
1924*		116,427	28,204	662,257	85,479	26,279	918,646
1920 to 1	1924	1,050,295	178,589	4,365,343	1,497,124	705,409	7,796,760

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

		£	£	£	£	£	£
1920		215,057	70,006	1,418,193	357,786	309,345	2,370,387
1921		39,416	24,719	459,450	397.169	49,721	970,475
1922		242,159	3,280	427,363	64,597	14,108	751,507
1923		120,127	6,284	1,086,904	29,580	32,611	1,275,506
1924*		80,746	21,359	735,572	61,823	18,199	917,699
1920 to 1	924	697,505	125,648	4.127.482	910,955	423,984	6,285,574

^{*} See note to table on page 91.

[†] Footnote on page 90 does not apply to this table.

(ii) States.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1920 to 1924, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes-States, 1920 to 1924.*

			No. of	Establish- ments		er of Worl Involved	rpeople.		Total. Estimated
State or Territory.	•	Year.	Disputes.	Involved in Disputes.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.
New South Wales	{	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	349 535 342 200 †416	650 567 657 601 584	68,033 108,573 88,257 54,809 116,087	22,349 29,921 14,042 5,390 17,648	90,382 138,494 102,299 60,199 133,735	587,156 547,838 586,520 892,306 706,796	432,988 493,267 579,491 1,038,519 755,142
Victoria	{	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	53 20 29 29 †30	809 118 412 133 36	15,274 4,119 5,819 6,279 9,621	24,534 2,161 311 771 416	39,808 6,280 6,130 7,050 10,037	783,286 109,595 64,701 98,880 66,567	465,244 69,629 47,695 108,512 50,735
Queensland	{	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	55 33 38 25 †25	71 97 49 36 30	3,775 3,367 2,611 2,724 2,889	2,033 1,512 620 340 246	5,808 4,879 3,231 3,064 3,135	68,298 95,560 36,730 55,131 47,214	44,943 69,793 32,589 53,081 42,018
South Australia	{	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	40 19 19 10 14	126 45 229 23 52	4,732 2,158 2,294 806 1,546	1,067 1,002 929 975 147	5,799 3,160 3,223 1,781 1,693	232,402 57,038 114,334 25,971 19,459	140,326 37,315 43,222 20,440 14,851
Western Australia	{	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	45 12 8 6 13	434 56 91 88 233	9,095 1,906 643 1,255 2,131	2,918 10,157 163 2,752 1,366	12,013 12,063 806 4,007 3,497	146,640 145,103 43,472 72,274 66,734	108,055 86,038 38,208 53,408 42,329
Tasmania	{	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	12 5 5 3 †5	14 5 5 3 5	1,610 75 382 197 268	146 150 4 	1,756 225 386 197 322	54,283 1,483 9,284 1,093 11,606	32,160 986 7,497 1,296 12,268
Fed. Cap. Territory	{	1922 1923	2	2 1	217 23		217 23	2,604 322	2,035 250
Northern Territory	{	1920 1922 1923 1924	··· ₂	2	·· 40 ·· 27	::	40 ₂₇	1,040 270	770
Australia	{	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	554 624 445 274 †504	2,104 888 1,447 885 941	102,519 120,198 100,263 66,093 132,569	53,047 44,903 16,069 10,228 19,877	155,566 165,101 116,332 76,321 152,446	1,872,065 956,617 858,685 1,145,977 918,646	1,223,716 757,028 751,507 1,275,506 917,699

^{*} See footnote *, page 90.

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion

[†] See footnote *, page 91.

of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924.

9. Duration of Disputes.—(i.) General.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly), and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Where a settlement has been reached, and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been noticed in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned even after the a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

⁽ii) States, etc., 1924.—The following table gives particulars for each State regarding duration of industrial disputes in 1924. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1923 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 14.

Duration of Industrial Disputes—States, 1924.*

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

1 day and less 2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days	210 61 35	3 6 5	2 2	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	1			 216 71 42
Over 3 days and less than 1 week . 1 week and less than 2 weeks 2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 8 weeks and over	32 34 16 15 13	4 7 3 2	7 4 5 2 3	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\4\\3\\2\\ \end{array}$	 4 4 2 2	3	1	 45 55 31 26
Total	416	30	25	14	13	5	1	 504

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1 day and less	69,565	835	280	92				 70,772
2 days and more than 1 day	23,524	1,028	456	66	250			 25,324
3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days and less than 1	9,962	2,217		246				 12,425
week	8,716	452	338	45		19		 9,570
1 week and less than 2 weeks	9,998	2,617	868	580	627	48	27	 14,765
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	5,799	2,711	621	600	2,144			 11,875
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	3,300	177	150	64	252	255		 4,198
8 weeks and over	2,871		422		224			 3,517
Total	133,735	10,037	3,135	1,693	3,497	322	27	 152,446

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1 day and less	69,472	835	280	92				 70,679
2 days and more than 1 day	46,051	2,056	912	. 99	500			 49,618
3 days and more than 2 days	29,406	6,651		738				 36,795
Over 3 days and less than 1								,
week	37,502	1,495	1,163			95		 40,255
1 week and less than 2 weeks	82,160	12,543	6,704	4,874	3,899	432	270	 110,882
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks		38,058	9,469	11,300	38,772			 186,462
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	124,734	4,929	6,300	2,356	9,543	11,079		 158,941
8 weeks and over	228,608		22,386		14,020			 265,014
Total	706,796	66,567	47,214	19,459	66,734	11,606	270	 918,646

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days 35,470 7,200	£
2 days and more than 1 day 3 days and more than 2 days 35,470 7,200	85,328
3 days and more than 2 days Over 3 days and less than 1 week	56,740
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	43,230
week 43,933 1,170 1,057	10,200
	46,248
1 week and less than 2 weeks 84,988 10,933 6,640 3,693 2,248 260 356	109,118
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks 106,037 25,034 7,670 8,530 23,148	170,419
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks 134,780 3,927 4,958 1,922 6,265 11,923	163,77
8 weeks and over 212,251 20,384 10,203	242,838
25,001	212,000
Total 755,142 50,735 42,018 14,851 42,329 12,268 356	917,699
11,000 12,000 12,000 10,	011,000

^{*} See note to table on page 90.

(iii) Australia 1920 to 1924.—Particulars for Australia for the years 1920 to 1924 are given in the table appended :—

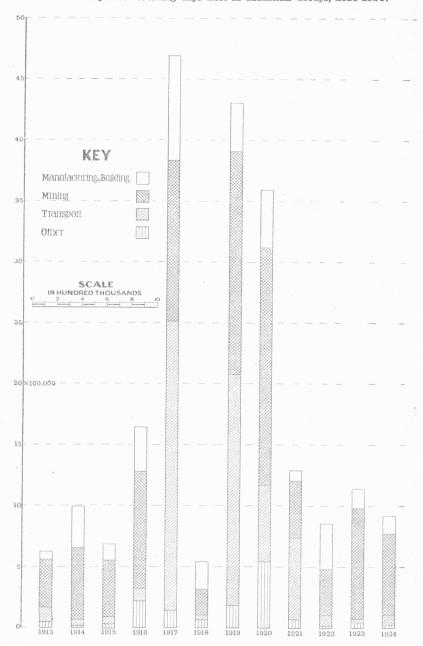
Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1920 to 1924.*

		No.	No. of W	orkpeople	Involved.	Number of	Total Estimated	
Limits of Duration.	Year.	of Dis- putes.	Directly.	In- directly.	Total.	Working Days Lost.	Loss in Wages.	
1 day and less M. T	1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	226 332 155 92 216	40,603 70,437 38,460 27,573 61,542	10,225 15,913 6,982 2,335 9.230	50,828 86,350 45,442 29,908 70,772	49,862 85,841 45,235 29,678 70,679	£ 49,610 95,235 50,615 35,358 85,328	
2 days and more than 1 day $\dots \Bigg\{$	1920	62	11,443	2,965	14,408	27,114	23,705	
	1921	90	16,778	5,719	22,497	44,441	48,056	
	1922	57	15,196	1,100	16,296	32,041	35,876	
	1923	32	6,790	891	7,681	15,275	16,219	
	1924	71	23,023	2,301	25,324	49,618	56,746	
3 days and more than 2 days $\dots \Bigg\{$	1920	43	7,286	1,687	8,973	26,739	23,056	
	1921	60	10,082	2,397	12,479	37,093	37,418	
	1922	41	6,267	1,470	7,737	22,977	24,362	
	1923	25	2,934	8	2,942	8,768	9,359	
	1924	42	11,563	862	12,425	36,795	43,230	
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1920	58	10,228	1,819	12,047	52,601	41,572	
	1921	27	3,365	1,361	4,726	20,879	21,537	
	1922	45	8,841	2,754	11,595	52,936	54,923	
	1923	34	6,751	273	7,024	30,750	32,783	
	1924	45	7,567	2,003	9,570	40,255	46,245	
1 week and less than 2 weeks $\dots \Bigg\{$	1920	66	10,359	3,100	13,459	107,364	77,022	
	1921	54	8,904	8,519	17,423	161,379	113,856	
	1922	59	18,573	532	19,105	144,581	143,558	
	1923	39	6,817	3,798	10,615	86,736	78,205	
	1924	55	13,322	1,443	14,765	110,882	109,118	
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks $\dots \Bigg\{$	1920	43	9,549	22,030	31,579	412,219	243,031	
	1921	34	3,891	2,700	6,591	106,779	92,324	
	1922	43	5,417	1,200	6,617	106,011	101,764	
	1923	20	2,759	1,222	3,981	68,844	68,327	
	1924	31	9,958	1,917	11,875	186,462	170,419	
$oldsymbol{4}$ weeks and less than 8 weeks $oldsymbol{6}$	1920	24	6,027	10,839	16,866	539,639	332,125	
	1921	18	5,504	8,124	13,628	386,746	253,144	
	1922	26	2,280	386	2,666	84,838	86,179	
	1923	18	5,194	917	6,111	190,616	197,523	
	1924	26	3,395	803	4,198	158,941	163,775	
8 weeks and over	1920	32	7,024	382	7,406	656,527	433,595	
	1921	9	1,237	170	1,407	113,459	95,458	
	1922	19	5,229	1.645	6,874	370,066	254,230	
	1923	14	7,909	150	8,059	715,310	837,732	
	1924	18	2,199	1,318	3,517	265,014	242,838	
Total 計畫 型量F	1920	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716	
	1921	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028	
	1922	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507	
	1923	274	66,727	9,594	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,506	
	1924	† 504	132,569	19,877	152,446	913,646	917,699	

^{*} See note on page 90.

[†] See note to table on page 91.

Industrial Disputes.—Working days Lost in Industrial Groups, 1913-1924.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

10. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i.) General.—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes. The first five are subdivided as follows to meet the varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings:—

Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

- 1. Wages
 - (a) For increase.
 - (b) Against decrease.
 - (c) System of payment.
 - (d) Readjustment of Rates.
 - (e) Other wage questions.
- 2. Hours of Labour.
 - (a) For reduction.
 - (b) Other questions concerning hours.
- 3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.
 - (a) Employment of women instead of men.
 - (b) Employment of apprentices.
 - (c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.

- (d) Against employment of certain officials.
- (e) Other questions concerning employment.
- 4. Working Conditions and Discipline.
 - (a) For change.
 - (b) Against change.
 - (c) Other.
- 5. Trade Unionism.
 - (a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
 - (b) Other union questions.
- 6. Sympathy.
- 7. Other Causes.*
- (ii.) Causes in each State, 1924.—In the following tables particulars for the year 1924 are classified under the various headings.

^{*} The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement; or (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

Causes of Industrial Disputes-States, etc., 1924.*

Comment of Disease					etc., 1				
Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
	NU	JMBER (OF DISE	UTES.				1	
I. Wages—								1	1
(a) For increase	16	10	3	4	10	1			4.
(b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions	87	2 3	1 2	2	1	1			
2. Hours of Labour—			2	1	1	1			9
(a) For reduction(b) Other disputes re	2								
hours	3		1						
3. Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment									
of non-unionists	2	3		1	·				
(b) Other union questions Employment of particular	30			1					3
classes or persons	112	. 6	12	3	1	2	1		13
5. Working conditions	103	1	5	2			٠		11
7. Other causes	53	5	1				7::	1 ::	5
Total	416	30	25	14	13	5	1		50
N	UMBER	OF WOE	RKPEOP	LE INV	OLVED				. ()
L. Wages-						1		1 1	1
(a) For increase	3,558	1,193	120	473	2,880	88			8,312
(b) Against decrease(c) Other wage questions	29,399	384 700	40 153	420	250	19			1,113
2. Hours of Labour—		100	199	45	240	48		1	30,58
(a) For reduction (b) Other disputes re	1,328								1,32
hours	1,165		7						1,175
3. Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment									
of non-unionists	553	360		92					1,00
(b) Other union questions Employment of particular	12,034			44					12,07
classes or persons	33,987	3,241	2,014	276	127	167	27		39,839
Working conditions	33,896 436	1,650	741	343					36,630
Other causes	17,379	2,509	60						19,948
Total	133,735	10,037	3,135	1,693	3,497	322	27		
	UMBER					324	21		152,446
		01 11 01	1	DAIDI	1	1	1	(1	
. Wages— (a) For increase	47 404	0.470	1 050	0 = 00					
(b) Against decrease	47,464	3,476 $1,378$	1,050 2,320	3,762 9,260	60,605 500	3,960	::		120,317 13,558
(c) Other wage questions . Hours of Labour—	98,539	6,674	1,168		4,800	432			111,618
(a) For reduction	130,440								130,440
(b) Other disputes re									
horres	49 406		25						10 111
hours	42,406		35						42,441
hours									
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions	1,083 38,550	1,380	35	92 1,496					2,555
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions Employment of particular	1,083 38,550	1,380	::	92 1,496	::	::		::	2,555 40,046
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543	1,380		92			270		2,555 40,046 253,779
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists . (b) Other union questions . Employment of particular classes or persons . Working conditions . Sympathetic	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926	1,380 43,402 4,950 	35,514 4,127	92 1,496 1,428 3,421	829	7,119	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions Sympathetic Other causes	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307	35,514 4,127 3,000	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 	829	7,119	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926 78,935
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists . (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons . Working conditions Sympathetic	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459	829 66,734	7,119	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926 78,935
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions Sympathetic Other causes	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 	829 66,734	7,119	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED L	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES	829 66,734	7,119 11,606	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926 78,935
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED L	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES	829 66,734	7,119 11,606	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926 78,935 918,646
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists. (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons. Working conditions. Sympathetic. Other causes. Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED L	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES	829 66,734	7,119 11,606	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926 78,935 918,646
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists. (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons. Working conditions. Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions. Hours of Labour— Hours of Labour—	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Le 2,582 878 4,589	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 2,789 2,784 760	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840	7,119 11,606 4,752 85 260	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926 78,935 918,646
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists. (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons. Working conditions. Sympathetic. Other causes. Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes re	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601 100,005	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED L	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 739 2,784 760	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988	829 66,734	7,119 11,606	270		2,555 40,04¢ 258,779 124,041 926 78,935 918,646 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions. Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes rehours	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Le 2,582 878 4,589	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 2,789 2,784 760	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840	7,119 11,606 4,752 85 260	270		2,555 40,04¢ 258,777 124,041 926 78,935 918,646 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists. (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons. Working conditions. Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes rehours. Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601 100,005 44,257	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Letter 2,582 878 4,589 	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 739 2,784 760	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988 	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840	7,119 11,606 4,752 85 260	270		2,555 40,04¢ 253,779 124,041 926 78,935 918,646 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005 44,273
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes rehours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601 100,005 44,257	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Le 2,582 878 4,580 	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 739 2,784 760 	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988 	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840 	7,119 11,606 4,752 85 260 	270		2,558 40,044 253,779 124,044 926 78,938 918,646 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005 44,273 2,378
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes re hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions Employment of particular	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601 100,005 44,257 1,230 44,774	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Le 2,582 878 4,580 	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 739 2,784 760 	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988 	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840 	7,119 11,606 4,752 85 260	270		2,558 40,044 253,779 124,044 926 78,938 918,646 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005 44,273 2,378
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists. (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons. Working conditions. Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes rehours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons.	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601 100,005 44,257 1,230 44,774 192,132	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Lo 2,582 878 4,589 1,078 29,197	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 739 2,784 760 16	1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988 70 1,234 1,040	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840 	7,119 11,606 4,752 85 260 7,171	270270356		2,555 40,04¢ 253,775 124,041 92¢ 78,935 918,64¢ 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005 44,273 2,378 46,008 259,964
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists. (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons. Working conditions. Sympathetic. Other causes. Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes re hours. Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists. (b) Other union questions Employment of particular classes or persons. Working conditions Sympathetic	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601 100,005 44,257 1,230 44,774 192,132 129,027 1,012	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Lo 2,582 878 4,589 1,078 29,197 5,940	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 739 2,784 760 16 29,446 4,673	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988 	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840 	7,119 .11,606 4,752 85 260 	270		2,555 40,046 253,779 124,041 926 78,935 918,646 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005 44,273 2,378 46,008 259,964 142,290
hours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions Sympathetic Other causes Total Wages— (a) For increase (b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction (b) Other disputes rehours Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment of non-unionists (b) Other union questions. Employment of particular classes or persons Working conditions	1,083 38,550 165,217 111,543 926 70,628 706,796 ESTIM 52,790 112,601 100,005 44,257 1,230 44,774 1,230 122,027	1,380 43,402 4,950 5,307 66,567 ATED Lo 2,582 878 4,589 1,078 29,197	35,514 4,127 3,000 47,214 OSS IN 739 2,784 760 16	92 1,496 1,428 3,421 19,459 WAGES 2,869 6,988 1,234 1,040 2,650	829 66,734 37,402 465 3,840 	7,119 11,606 4,752 85 260 7,171	270270		926 78,935 918,646 101,134 11,200 122,050 100,005 44,273 2,378 46,008 259,964

(iii.) Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1924.—The following table gives similar information for Australia for the years specified.

Causes of Indus	trial Disp	outes.—	Australia	1, 1913,	and 19	018 to 1	.924.*	
Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	NU	JMBER	OF DISP	UTES.				
. Wages—								
(a) For increase	42	54	99	94	19	15	35	44
(b) Against decrease (c) Other wage questions	31	69	100	106	161	18 83	37	95
(a) For reduction	3	1	4	16	12	12	10	2
(b) Other disputes re			-					
hours	7	11	5	9	16	2	2	4
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	8	7	19	20	5	6	4	
(b) Other union questions	5	19	29	27	22	15	11	$\frac{6}{31}$
1. Employment of particular classes or persons	44	92	118	135	169	155	68	137
Working conditions	51	34	54 6	106	162 13	89	57 9	111
7. Other causes	8	6	24	39	43	42	37	8 59
Total	208	298	460	554	624	445	274	†504
L. Wages—	NUMBER							
(a) For increase (b) Against decrease	8,633 563	7,095 57	58,532 667	41,748	2,659 850	843 4,432	9,816	8,31 1,11
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	12,737	26,222	21,139	52,704	24,459	8,696	30,58
2. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction	460	26	578	20,758	2,313	5,935	6,488	1,32
(b) Other disputes re	1,819	4,214	961	2,137	2,113	124	485	1,17
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	5,370	710	9,001	2,752	1,353		473	1,00
(b) Other union questions 4. Employment of particular	1,418	6,673	17,509	7,534	6,607	4,264	2,310	12,07
classes or persons	11,370	14,576	21,488	26,163	45,408	36,194	11,269	39,83
5. Working conditions 6. Sympathetic	10,785 947	7,757 200	11,582 3,080	21,204 1,397	35,790 3,251	1,119	15,605 875	36,63 43
7. Other Gauses	1,758	2,394	7,971	10,734	12,053	10,556	20,130	19,94
Total	50,283	56,439	157,591	155,566	165,101	116,332	76,321	152,44
	NUMBE	R OF W	ORKING	DAYS	LOST.	69. MG1850		Stac VV
1. Wages—							lener	
(a) For increase (b) Against decrease	100,069 9,438	198,323 316	5,403,581 10,013	793,935	13,731 25,700	8,694 154,791	64,493 1,012	120,31 13,55
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	97,561	96,118	101,219	192,858	149,129	81,749	111,61
2. Hours of Labour— (a) For reduction	2,774	312	10,372	534,458	13,315	164,794	101,807	130,44
(b) Other disputes re hours	15,111	20,551	15,760	37,486		1,701	36,092	42,44
3. Trade Unionism— (a) Against employment								
of non-unionists	91,002	21,894	279,804	24,900	17,890	5,485	784	2,55
(b) Other union questions 4. Employment of particular	32,388	24,341			117,199		17,743	40,04
classes or persons	191,723 73,562	113,466 93,468	32 029		431,130 69,732		63,094 134,830	253,77 $124,04$
6. Sympathetic	24,066	7,200	21,050	72,940	6,150	9,438	6,357	92
7. Other causes	5,212	3,421	23,069	26,946	55,652	23,756	638,016	78,93

623,528

Total ..

580,853 6,308,226 1,872,065 956,617 858,685 1,145,977

918,646

^{*} See footnote * page 90. † See note to table on page 91.

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working conditions" and "employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913–1924, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those from any other cause, the percentage in 1913 being 37, and fluctuating thenceforward between 26 in 1922 and 45 in 1916, the percentage in 1924 being 29. Under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917 and 1921.

- 11. Results of Industrial Disputes.—(i.) General.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz.:—
 - (a) In favour of workpeople.
 - (b) In favour of employer.
 - (c) Compromise.
 - (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii.) Results in each State, 1924.—The following table gives results for the year 1924.

Industrial Disputes-States, Results, 1924.*

	No. of Disputes.						ople Inve	olved	Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.				
State or Territory.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise,	Indefinite.	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania N. Territory F. C. Territory	104 13 15 5 7 1	231 10 8 7 3 2	35 5 2 2 2 2 	42 2 1	27,118 1,732 2,095 435 1,256 99 27	80,045 7,317 940 914 377 116	10,864 814 100 344 1,614 107	15,008 174 250	88,067 4,483 31,905 3,364 21,385 4,059 270	9,989 11,899 6,809 3,492	233,246 6,182 5,320 4,196 38,040 4,055	500	
Total, Aust.*†	146	261	48	45	32,762	89,709	13,843	15,432	153,533	416,174	291,039	29,448	

^{*}Note.—The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1924, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables (for similar particulars in respect of 1923 see previous Report):—

State		No. of Disputes.	No. of Estabs.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
New South Wales	 	4	4	700	28,455	32,535
Total	 	4	4	700	28,455	32,535

[†] See note to table on page 91.

(iii) Australia, 1924.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1924.

Industrial Disputes-Causes and Results, Australia, 1924.*

	No	of D	ispu	tes.	No. of	Workpe in Dis		olved		No. of Vost by D	Vorking : Disputes.	Days
Cause.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages-												
(a) For increase	27	9	8		3,734	1,851	2,727		38,027	31,078	51,212	
(b) Against de-	1	3	2	1	262	542	59	250	524	10,114	2,415	500
(c) Other wage	1	9	- 4	1	202	944	99	200	944	10,114	2,410	300
questions	21	61	10	3	5,606	20,933	2,576	1,470	16,403	61,716	32,024	1,470
Hours of Labour					1							
(a) For reduction (b) Other disputes			1	1			1,300	28			126,100	4,340
re hours	1	2			7	1,052			35	38,112		
Trade Unionism-	-	_				1,002				00,111		
(a) Against em-												
ployment of non-unionists	3			3	302			703	872			1,683
(b) Other union	0			. 0	502			100	012			1,000
questions	1	12	2	15	75	4,431	676	6,637	75	25,303	2,128	11,763
Employment of												
particular Class- es or Persons	45	78	7	6	11,126	25,893	1.304	1,488	63 038	156,330	23,012	2,715
Working condi-	40	10	- 1	0	11,120	20,000	1,504	1,400	00,900	100,000	20,012	4,710
tions	37	57	13	4	9,410	21,126	4,562	1,532	31,419	59,597	31,387	1,638
Sympathetic	. 3	3	1	1	180	176	50	30	180	566		30
Other Causes	7	36	4	11	2,060	13,705	589	3,294	2,060	33,358	22,611	5,306
Total*†	146	261	48	45	32,762	89,709	13,843	15,432	153,533	416,174	291,039	29,445

^{*} See note to table on page 91.

† See note * to table above.

(iv) Australia, 1920 to 1924.†—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1920–1924, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1920 to 1924.†

		No. of Disputes.				No. of	Workpe in Dis	ople Inv	olved	Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.				
Year.		In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924*	::	126 81 77	199 274 268 156 261	168 216 82 24 48	4 8 2 8 45	30,399 25,244 18,050 12,951 32,762	61,947 63,380 77,785 54,926 89,709	62,811 73,887 16,366 5,787 13,843	409 2,590 81 1,784 15,432	180,345 76,381 175,379 65,625 153,533		777,175 714,501 132,615 132,135 291,039	3,40 73 2,39	

^{*} See notes on pages 90 and 91.

In the years 1913 to 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers, but in later years the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

- 12. Methods of Settlement.—(i) General.—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings:—
 - (i) By negotiation.
 - (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
 - (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
 - (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
 - (v) By closing down establishment permanently.
 - (vi) By other methods.

The first three classes are divided as follows:—

- (i) By negotiation—
 - (a) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
 - (b) Intervention or assistance of third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Acts-
 - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
 - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act-
 - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
 - (b) By reference to Court.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

[†] See note page 104.

(ii) States, 1924.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in 1924, according to method of settlement:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes-States, 1924.*

Method of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.	
			og Ionia.	O.11.	******	2.00		2,0,2,	2,000,	

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Negotiation-									
Direct between employers									
and employees, or their		9							
representatives	218	13	13	8	8	3	1		264
By intervention or assist-									
ance of distinctive third									
party—not under Com-									
monwealth or State In-									
dustrial Act	14	1	2		2	1			. 20
Under State Industrial Act-									
By intervention, assistance									
or compulsory conference	4		. 5	1		1			11
By reference to Board or									
Court	3		1	. 1	2				7
Under Commonwealth Concilia-									
tion and Arbitration Act-									
By intervention, assistance			_						
or compulsory conference	3	7	1	1					12
By Filling places of Work-									
people on Strike or Locked	_								
out	1	1	1	1	1				5
By Closing down Establishment									
permanently	1	* *		1					2
By other methods	168	8	2	1				• •	179
FD / 14	44.0	20	0.5		40	_			
Total*	412	30	25	14	13	5	1		500

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation-								
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives By intervention or assist- ance of distinctive third	63,608	1,943	1,570	781	2,831	135	27	 70,895
party—not under Com- monwealth or State In-								
dustrial Act	3,178	657	376		138	99		 4,448
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	1,547		584	300		00		0.510
By reference to Board or	1,047	• •	904	500		88		 2,519
Court	2,218		150	66	518			 2,952
Under Commonwealth Concilia- tion and Arbitration Act —								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	516	3,333	13,	400				4,262
By Filling Places of Work-	010	0,000	100	100				 2,200
people on Strike or Locked out	21	27	42	30	10			 130
By Closing down Establishment	74			96				170
By other methods	61,873	4,077	400	20		::	::	 66,370
Total	133,035	10,037	3,135	1,693	3,497	322	27	 151,746

^{*} See notes pages 91 and 104.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1924—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
------------------------	--------	------	---------	------	------	------	------	--------	-------

NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiation									
Direct between employers and employees, or their		4							
representatives	279,941	9,387	13,99€	6,422	59,552	3,587	270		373,155
By intervention or assist- ance of distinctive third									
party—not under Com- monwealth or State In-									
dustrial Act	89,847	5,913	1,972		1,214	4,059			103,005
Under State Industrial Act-									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	15,692		19,548	2,700		3,960			41,900
By reference to Board or	10,002					0,000			
Court	135,952		2,100	99	4,788				142,939
Under Commonwealth Concilia-									
tion and Arbitration Act By intervention, assistance									
or compulsory conference	26,721	39,067	188	8,400					74,376
By Filling Places of Work-									
people on Strike or Locked	231	729	210	690	1,180				3,040
out	201	. 120	210	000	1,100				0,010
permanently	962			288					1,250
By other methods	128,995	11,471	9,200	860					150,526
-m ()	070 041	00 507	47,214	19,459	66 794	11,606	9.70		890,191
*Total	678,341	66,567	41,214	13,400	00,754	11,000	210	• • •	000,191

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives By intervention or assistance of distinctive third	333,112	7,334	13,284	5,273	36,624	2,645	356		398,628
party—not under Com- monwealth or State In- dustrial Act	101,827	4,005	3,240		887	4,871			114,830
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	10,541		17,024	1,834		4,752			34,151
By reference to Board or Court Under Commonwealth Concilia-	104,973		1,400	76	4,110				110,559
tion and Arbitration Act By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work-	24,686	25,620	160	6,300					56,766
people on Strike or Locked	200	567	156	480	708				2,111
By Closing down Establishment permanently By other methods	770 146,498	13,209	6,754	200 688	::	::	::	::	970 167,149
*Total	722,607	50,735	42,018	14,851	42,329	12,268	356		885,164

^{*} See notes pages 91 and 104.

Total

(iii) Australia, 1913 to 1924.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Method of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1924.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.†
					1			
]	NUMBER	OF DIS	PUTES.				
Negotiation— Direct between employers and employees or their representatives. By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Com-	119	171	291	380	412	249	140	264
monwealth or State Industrial Act	17	21	35	25	65	52	25	20
or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	19	20	33	33	18	7	4.	11
Court Under Commonwealth Con- ciliation and Arbitration Act—	22	14	5	8	4	7	2	7
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work- people on Strike or Locked	4	8	9	8	11	5	2	12
out By Closing down Establish-	13	26	22	22	10	11	5	5
ment permanently By ethor methods	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 13 \end{array}$	8 30	58	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 74 \end{array}$	102 2	6 96	1 86	179
	-							

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

624

433

265

†500

Total	50,283	56,439	157,591	155,566	165 101	110 000	75 440	†151,746
By other methods	2,988	5,741	20,766	33,772	25,678	30,971	33,408	66,370
ment Permanently	170	538	401	182	53		. 18	
By Closing down Establish-	000	1,000	2,202	2,141	994	790	919	130
people on Strike or Locked	658	1,933	2,202	2,141	334	790	315	130
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference By Filling Places of Work-	659	3,042	1,997	766	12,037	446	58	4,265
Under Commonwealth Con- ciliation and Arbitration Act—								
Court	12,774	3,392	1,380	1,711	1,083	1,128	544	2,95
or compulsory conference By reference to Board or	6,505	2,958	6,926	9,312	11,229	1,222	615	2,51
Under State Industrial Act— By intervention, assistance							,	*,**
ance of distinctive third party—not under Com- monwealth or State In- Industrial Act	3,172	4,155	47,849	6,278	20,775	15,554	10,277	4,44
Negotiation— Direct between employers and employees or their representatives By intervention or assist-	23,357	34,680	76,070	101,404	93,912	62,000	30,213	70,89

^{*} See note page 90.

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[†] See notes pages 91 and 104.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1924*—continued,

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924,*
V 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	NUMI	BER OF	WORKIN	IG DAYS	S LOST.			.01
Negotiation—								1
Direct between employers								
and employees or their					0.45 =05	050 000	000 500	000 455
representatives	94,400	222,846	632,269	827,985	245,765	353,336	229,503	373,155
By intervention, or assist- ance of distinctive third								
party—not under Com-								
monwealth or State In-								
dustrial Act	26,335	37,444	5,379,655	217,916	156,076	187,164	582,929	103,005
Inder State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	57,559	94,557	69.436	136,735	16,016	25,531	41,900
By reference to Board or	101,011	01,000	01,001	,	,	,		
Court	221,769	151,472	8,460	19,236	22,752	13,767	8,484	142,939
Inder Commonwealth Con-								
ciliation and Arbitration								1
Act— By intervention, assistance								
or compulsory conference	2,105	23,289	74,018	34,205	327,048	8,081	473	74,376
By Filling Places of Work-	,	,	,					
people on Strike or Locked	11100	0,5,000	40.000	100 500	0.540	11 750	0.515	0.046
out Establish	14,139	35,298	46,029	160,562	3,542	11,759	2,517	3,040
By Closing down Establish- ment Permanently	20,400	4,270	5,737	12,919	538	603	18	1,250
By other methods	56,509	48,675		529,806	64,161	101,348	267,859	150,526
Total	623,528	580 853	6 308 996	1 879 065	956 617	602 074	1,117,314	†890 T91
Total	040,028	500,055	0,000,220	1,072,000	000,017	002,074	1,111,019	1090,191

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—	£	x	ž.	25	ž.	T.	£	æ.
Direct between employers								
and employees or their	49.094	139,426	410 579	E94 760	240,442	009 515	252,059	398,628
representatives By intervention or assist-	43,834	159,420	419,573	554,700	240,442	200,010	202,009	590,020
ance of distinctive third								
party-not under Com-								
monwealth or State In-	10.004	00.074	0.040.017	151000	140,000	200 005	070 000	11 4 004
dustrial Act	12,394	23,271	3,342,611	154,093	146,929	200,835	676,288	114,830
Inder State Industrial Act— By intervention, assistance								
or compulsory conference	86,277	41,358	59,167	46,831	79,233	14,663	24,158	34,151
By reference to Board or				44.00#	40.450	40 544	5 500	440 88
Court	104,293	96,211	4,425	11,205	19,452	10,541	7,536	110,559
Inder Commonwealth Con- ciliation and Arbitration								
Act—								
By intervention, assistance								
or compulsory conference	1,373	14,311	46,472	19,285	198,887	5,701	350	56,766
by Filling Places of Work-								
people on Strike or Locked Out	6,478	24,514	29,586	94,235	2,203	8,670	1,737	2,111
Out	0,110	21,011	20,000	02,200	=,=00	0,010		-,
ment Permanently	7,850	2,764		7,125	355		13	970
By other methods	25,240	30,479	46,996	356,182	69,527	92,308	279,104	167,149
Total	287,739	372,334	3,951,936	1,223,716	757,028	616,868	1,241,245	†885,16

^{*} See notes pages 90 and 91. † See note page 104.

In all years direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1924 amounting to 57 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without

any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

13. Interstate Disputes.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number.

These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations, and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

Both of the 1917 disputes were due to causes which could not well be brought before the Arbitration Court, the disputes being more susceptible to mutual agreement between the men and their employers. The trouble in the Railway Workshops involved a large number of sympathy strikes, full particulars of which appear in Labour Report, No 8, pp. 121–127.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1-Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1924.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work- people Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
1917. Glass Bottle Makers— Protest against non-payment for defective bottles, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	1,000 642 200	67,000 31,700 14,000	£ 36,250 17,600 1,000
Total		1,842	112,700	54,850
Railway Workshop Employees— (Introduction of a card system for job costing in Workshops), Railway Employees in New South Wales, seamen and wharf Jabourers in all States, ccal miners in New New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other trades were affected, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	77,357 14,200 2,350 1,900 1,200 500	3,071,000 637,300 123,600 14,100 84,100 32,150	1,780,000 325,500 62,000 7,400 42,300 15,800
Total		97,507	3,962,250	2,233,000
1918.	NIL.			
Seamen— 1919. (Increased Wages), Queensland Seamen came out in February, the remainder in May, 1919.	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	7,700 2,190 2,770 1,705 985 655	695,500 197,920 359,430 128,975 73,520 57,180	358,100 106,370 185,430 62,155 35,840 27,785
Total		16,005	1,512.525	775,680
Marine Engineers— (Claim for 35 per cent. increase in wages), 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	5,150 2,695 1,322	302,450 159,090 77,520	167,065 87,755 42,475
Total		9,167	539,060	297,295
1920. Building Trade Employees— (Against Saturday work), 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	2,500 2,000 300	25,000 48,000 7,710	17,000 33,000 5,000
Total		4,800	80,710	55,000
Marine Stewards—Pantrymen— (Claim for 8 hour day and increase in overtime rates), 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	6,200 2,330 1,373 673	204,800 75,920 42,232 20,522	125,435 43,270 25,295 12,650
Total		10,576	343,474	206,650
1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.	NIL			

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1924.

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause,	Besult.	Method of Settle- ment.
Glass Bottle Makers, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Protest against non-payment for defective bottles	An acceptance of payment of half their original de- mand was finally agreed to by employees	Conference between employers & em- ployees with as- sistance of an arbitrator
Railway Workshop Employees, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	Protest against in- troduction of the card system for job costing in workshops	Work resumed on antecedent con ditions (Govern- ment terms). Card system to be given a trial for three months, after which to be sub- ject of special in quiry	By negotiations with assistance of Secretary for Labour and In- dustry
Railway Employees other than Work- shop Employees	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Govern- ment Work- shop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent con- ditions	Partly by voluntary return to work, and partly by filling of men's places
Industries other than Government Railways whose employees were affected	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Govern- ment Work- shop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent con- ditions	By voluntary re- turn to work
Seamen, Waterside Workers, Tally Clerks	All States	Sympathy with New South Wales Govern- ment Work- shop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent con- ditions	By voluntary re- turn to work
Other Industries affected	Victoria	(a) Closing down of various works through shortage of supplies, and (b) refusal of the various unions to handle goods which had been handled by non-unionists on the waterfront	Work resumed on varying condi- tions in relation to industries	(a) On resumption of supplies (b) By the replacement of non-union labour by unionists on waterfront
Seamen, Queensland. Seamen came out in February and the remainder in May. Strike ter- minated on 26th August, 1919	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Demand for increase of 35s, per lunar month; increase of 1s, per hour on overtime rates; 6-hour day in port. Insurance of £500 against death and compensation for illness	Wages increased by 35s, per month. Leave of absence and overtime in- creased, and other conces- sions	By round table con- ference summon- ed by Common- wealth Govern- ment
Marine Engineers; 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Demand for in- creased rates and altered con- ditions of work and rates of overtime	Increased rates granted. Other matters to be dealt with by Tribunal	By negotiations and intervention of a distinctive third party
Building Trade Employees, 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Walcs Victoria South Australia	Against Saturday work. For re- duction from 48 to 44 hours	Parties summoned in order to re- cord agitation for reduced hours	Men decided by ballot to return to work on employers' terms
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	Demand for 8 hours a day, and increased over- time	Work resumed on antecedent con- ditions	Stewards volun- tarily offered to resume work

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. General.—In Chapter II. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapter I. variations in retail

prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. While export statistics, for example, represent only the margin of national production sent overseas, statistics of employment measure the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they refer.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.) Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be affirmed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted

representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) States 1924.—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally.

Unemployment—States, 1924.

8	tate.		Unions	Reporting.	Unemployed.		
			Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	
New South Wales		 	112	164,273	20,749	12.6	
Victoria		 	89	130,052	9,197	7.1	
Queensland		 	49	36,393	2,343	6.4	
South Australia		 	60	34,740	1,612	4.6	
Western Australia		 	65	23,443	1,278	5.5	
Tasmania		 	38	8,712	328	3.8	
Australia		 	413	397,613	35,507	8.9	

⁽ii) Australia, 1891 to 1925 (1st Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1925 (1st Quarter) in respect of :—

(c) The number of members unemployed, and

⁽a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.

⁽b) The number of members of such unions.

⁽d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1925 (1st Quarter).

D				Number of	UNEMI	PLOYED.
PARTI	UULARS.	25 25 39 51 68 84 109 160 464 462 459 470 473	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	
891 end of y	rear		25	6,445	599	9.3
906	,		25	4,227	457	10.8
001	,		39	8,710	574	6.6
007	,		51	13,179	757	5.7
200	,		68	18,685	1,117	6.0
200	,		84	21,122	1,223	5.8
210	,		109	32,995	1,857	5.6
211	,		160	67,961	3,171	4.7
912 ,,	,		464	224,023	12,441	5.6
913 (average	for year	ar)	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
914 ,,	,,		459	268,938	22,344	8.3
915 ,,	,,		470	276,215	25,663	9.3
916 ,,	,,		473	290,075	16,783	5.8
917 ,,	,,		450	286,811	20,334	7.1
918 ,,	,,		478	299,793	17,536	5.8
919 ,,	,,		464	310,145	20,507	6.6
920 ,,	,,		447	341,967	22,105	6.5
921 ,,	,,,		449	361,744	40,549	11.2
922 ,,	,,		445	380,998	35,238	9.3
923 ,,	,,		436	376,557	26,672	7.1
924 ,,	,,		413	397,613	35,507	8.9
924 1st Qua			423	388,960	29,417	7.6
2nd	,,		407	394,809	32,708	8.3
3rd	,,		412	403,960	38,482	9.5
4th	,,		408	402,722	41,420	10.3
925 1st	,,		405	406,859	37,836	9.3

3. Employment Index-Numbers.—For convenience of examination and comparison the percentage of members not returned as unemployed is given below, and the result for each year is also stated in the form of an index-number with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1924.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923	1924
Percentage not returned as Unemployed Employment	90.7	93.4	95.3	93.5	91.7	90.7	92.9	94.2	93.4	93.5	88.8	90.7	92.9	91.1
Index-No., 1911=1000	952	980	1,000	981	962	952	975	988	980	981	932	952	975	956

The employment rates for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, as yearly averages were not available—those for 1913 and subsequent years represent yearly averages.

Subject to this qualification the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the second line shows the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

4. Unemployment by Industries.—(i) Australia 1924.—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, &c., and domestic, hotels,

&c., are insufficiently represented in the returns owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1924.

	Num ber	Reporting.	Unem	ployed.
Industrial Group.	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc	18	23,134	1,076	4.7
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc	64	60,617	6,916	11.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc	55	43,884	5,045	11.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc	22	38,584	2,911	7.5
V. Books, Printing, etc	13	15,751	270	1.7
VI. Other Manufacturing	70	35,380	4,766	13.5
VII. Building	47	45,815	2,213	4.8
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc	22	29,636	3,262	11.0
X. Land Transport other than Rail-				
way and Tramway services	11	11,439	841	7.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.,				
Other and Miscellaneous	91	93,373	8,207	8.8
All Groups	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
•		*		

(ii) Australia, 1912 and Quarterly, 1923 and 1924.—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1923 and 1924. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912, 1923, and 1924.

	1912.						19	24.	
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	End of Year.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. X. Other Land Transport IX., XI., XII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous	3·7 7·4 7·3 6·3 2·8 6·9 5·6 1·1 5·4	3·0 10·6 8·7 2·6 1·8 8·7 2·7 11·7 7·1 8·1	3·5 9·5 9·8 6·3 1·2 10·0 2·9 5·5 7·4 7·7	2·3 7·7 10·6 6·6 1·5 11·0 3·5 6·9 7·4 8·8	2·7 9·3 9·6 4·2 1·2 8·9 2·8 8·1 3·3	2·8 10·9 12·0 4·4 1·7 9·4 3·6 11·7 3·6 7·1	3·2 9·2 10·7 6·3 1·5 12·2 4·9 10·2 5·3 9·7	5.6 9.6 10.8 8.0 2.2 17.6 5.1 12.9 11.9	7·0 15·6 12·6 11·4 1·5 15·0 5·6 9·2 8·9
AUSTRALIA	5.6	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.5	10:3

5. Unemployment—States.—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1923 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 99. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1923 and 1924. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given for purposes of comparison. It must be borne in mind, however, that the classes of industry in the several States are not quite identical.

Unemployment.—States, Percentages at the end of 1912; and Quarterly, 1923 and 1924.

		1912.		199	23.			19	24.	
STATE.		end of Year.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
New South Wales	 	5.0	10.2	8.8	9.3	8-4	10.6	11.9	13.5	14.3
Victoria	 	6.7	4.4	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.1	6.4	7.8	9.1
Queensland	 	4.6	8.0	7.3	6.6	6.3	10.0	5.5	5.3	4.9
South Australia	 	5.1	2.7	4.9	4.6	6.1	3.8	4.4	5.4	4.9
Western Australia	 	5.8	6.9	6.2	5.8	3.8	4.8	4.8	6:1	6.1
Tasmania	 	3.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	2.0	2.1	5.2	4.2	3.8
AUSTRALIA	 	5.6	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.5	10.3

As is the case with the preceding table the figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. Causes of Unemployment.—The following tables give, for Australia, the membership of the unions reporting and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of the years 1920 to 1924:—

Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly, 1920 to 1924.

	No. of		Numbe	er of and	Percenta	age Unem	ployed th	nrough—	
Particulars.	Mem- bers of Unions report-		ck of ork.	Sicknes Accie		Other C	auses.	Tota	al.
	ing.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
			19	920.					
1st quarter	317,549 323,974 313,693 333,027	15,169 14,135	$4.5 \\ 4.7 \\ 4.5 \\ 7.0$	2,430 2,383 2,430 2,341	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.7 \end{array} $	656 618 400 790	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	17,480 18,170 16,905 26,278	5·5 5·6 5·4 7·9
			1	921.					
1st quarter	334,155 348,654 360,512 346,703	41,071 37,786	$10 \cdot 4$ $11 \cdot 8$ $10 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 1$	2,802 2,287 2,733 2,385	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	578 911 680 643	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	37,935 44,269 41,199 34,457	11 · 4 12 · 7 11 · 4 9 · 9
			1	922.					
1st quarter	361,394 361,901 371,582 390,304	31,724 33,295	8·5 8·7 8·9 7·8	2,547 2,693 2,548 2,415	$0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.6$	845 582 726 687	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	33,997 34,999 36,569 33,543	$9.4 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.8 \\ 8.6$
			• 1	923.					
1st quarter	377,209 378,161 380,256 362,129	23,272 24,647	$6 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 6$	2,465 2,713 2,947 2,531	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	552 946 528 947	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.3 \end{array} $	27,112 26,931 28,122 23,673	$7 \cdot 2$ $7 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 4$ $6 \cdot 6$
			1	924.					
1st quarter 2nd quarter 3rd quarter 4th quarter	370,840 373,388 370,517 371,481	23,322 26,397 24,850 27,651	6·3 7·1 6·7 7·5	2,628 2,822 2,973 2,775	0.7 0.7 0.8 0.7	1,298 816 822 719	0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2	27,248 30,026 28,645 31,145	7·3 8·0 7·7 8·4

Comparison of the membership figures in the above table with those in sub-section 2, shows that the unions do not at all times give particulars as to causes of unemployment.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

- 1. **General.**—As pointed out in Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), the systems of registration of applications for work and applications from employers are not uniform in the States, and this factor must, therefore, be taken into consideration in making comparisons of the figures relating to the operations of the Labour Bureaux.
- 2. Applications and Positions Filled.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the years 1920 to 1924. The figures for Western Australia included in this table and in subsequent tables for the years 1922 and 1923 relate to the twelve months ended 30th June; in all other cases the returns are for calendar years:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia, 1920 to 1924.

				pplications Employmen		Ap			
	Year.		On Live Register at Regin- ning of Period.*	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Begin- ning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	Positions filled.
1920			7,475	124,429	131,904	†356	†61,328	61,684	62,699
1921			7,669	131,867	139,536	†797	†49,824	50,621	58,328
1922			8,304	134,750	143,054	1744	159,968	60,712	58,351
1923			8,848	116,752	125,600	†655	156,627	57,282	57,438
1924			11,802	156,361	168,163	†658	§63,451	64,109	65,549

^{*} Exclusive of W.A.

Compared with 1923 the number of applications for employment received during 1924 increased by 33.9 per cent., while the increase in the number of positions filled was 14.1 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1924 shows an increase of 12.1 per cent. Applications from employers in Victoria are for the first time included in 1924, but after making allowance on this score an increase is still shown.

3. **Details for each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1924:—

[†] Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas.

[‡] Exclusive of Vic., S.A. and Tas.

[§] Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1924.

		oplications Employmen		App	om		
State.	On Live Register at Begin- ning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Begin- ning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	Positions filled.
New South Wales	188	39,856	40,044	451	37,032	37,483	30,650
Victoria	1,292	23,039	24,331	*	2,608	2,608	2,550
Queensland	9,647	68,251	77,898	207	16,622	16,829	15,978
South Australia	287	13,318	13,605	*	冰	ηc	7,652
Western Australia	*	9,680	9,680	*	7,189	7,189	6,603
Tasmania	388	2,217	2,605	*	*	*	2,116
Total	†11,802	156,361	168,163	‡658	§63,451	64,109	65,549

The percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States were: - New South Wales, 77; Victoria, 10; Queensland, 21; South Australia, 56; Western Australia, 68; Tasmania, 81; and all States combined 39 per cent.

4. Details in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives details for the year 1924 in industrial groups :-

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia, 1924.

		plications mploymen			lications f Employers		
Industrial Group.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.*	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year †	Received during Year.;	Total.	Positions filled.
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw- mill, Timber Workers,							
etc	40	910	950		411	411	435
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc	687	9,418	10,105	5	1,660	1,665	1,848
etc.	328	2,459	2,787	4	612	616	582
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.		2,901	3,349		915	941	831
V. Books, Printing, etc	9	216	225		103	103	118
VI. Other Manufacturing	14	263	277		207	207	122
VII. Building	675	10,165	10,840	18	3,020	3,038	3,145
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	246	1,410	1,656		332	332	387
IX. Rail and Tram Services	255	15,591	15,646		1,465	1,465	8,241
X. Other Land Transport XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour,		1,094	1,102	3	656	659	639
etc	17	2 86	303	1	269	270	206
Rural, etc	1,533	16,049	17,582	56	13,555	13,611	11,364
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. XIV. General Labour and	117	10,041	10,158	459	13,782	14,241	10,154
Miscellaneous	7,425	85,758	93,183	86	26,464	26,550	27,576
Total	11,802	156,361	168,163	658	63,451	64,109	65,549

^{*} Exclusive of W.A.

^{*} Not available. † Exclusive of W.A. ‡ Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A., and Tas.

[†] Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A., and Tas.

[‡] Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of positions filled during 1924 were in the last three industrial groups which comprise for the most part unskilled workers, the largest number filled was in Group XIV. (General Labour and Miscellaneous) with 42 per cent., followed by Groups XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.), 17 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 15 per cent.

In Group XIV. the percentage of positions filled in New South Wales was 51, and in Queensland 28 per cent. In Group XII., New South Wales. Western Australia and Queensland account for 94.0 per cent., i.e., New South Wales, 49.3 per cent., Western Australia, 27.3 per cent., and Queensland. 17.4 per cent. Most of the positions in Group XIII., where females preponderate, were filled in New South Wales (69 per cent.), and Queensland (28 per cent.).

5. Details by Sexes.—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1924.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Details by Sexes, Australia, 1924.

		ppl cations Employmen		Ap			
Particulars.	On Live Register at Begin- ning of Year.*	Rece'ved during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Begin- ning of Year.†	Received during Year.;	Total.	Positions filled.
Males	11,069 733	146,721 9,640	157,790 10,373	245	49,899 13,552	50,144 13,965	55,904 9,465
Total	11,802	156,361	168,163	658	63,451	64,109	65,549

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1924, 93.8 per cent. (against 90.3 per cent. in 1923) were made by males, and 6.2 per cent. by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 85.3 per cent. (against 79.0 per cent. in 1923), and for females, 14.7 per cent.

For every 1.000 applications for employment from male workers, 354 positions were filled in 1924, as against 400 in 1923, while the number of positions found for female workers for every 1,000 applications was 930.

Exclusive of W.A. Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas. Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

§ 4. Assisted Immigration.

1. General.—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments up to the end of the year 1918, and the number arriving in each year since that date.

Assisted Immigration.—Summary, Australia, to 31st December, 1924.

Particulars.	To end of 1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	839,547	245	9,059	14,682	24,258	26,645	25,036	939,472

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases are shown in the years 1920 to 1923, and a slight decrease in 1924. The number for 1924 represents only 61 per cent. of the average for the three pre-war years.

2. Immigrants to each State.—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1924:—

Assisted Immigration.—States, 1924.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land,	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
$ \begin{array}{ll} {\rm Selected} & \left\{ {\begin{array}{*{20}{c}} {\rm Male} \\ {\rm Female} \end{array}} \right. \\ {\rm Nominated} & \left\{ {\begin{array}{*{20}{c}} {\rm Male} \\ {\rm Female} \end{array}} \right. \\ \end{array} $	1,049 494 2,185 2,483	4,049 904 1,733 2,035	257 109 726 696	325 149 454 447	3,450 1,770 643 852	1 54 86 85	9,131 3,480 5,827 6,598
Total	6,211	8,721	1,788	1,375	6,715	226	25,036

3. Immigrants in Industrial Groups.—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately:—

Assisted Immigration.—Sexes and Industrial Groups, Australia, 1924.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.			SELECTE).	NOMINATED.			
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metals, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building IX. Rail and Tramway Services		 40 3 78		40 3 	182 766 78 129 47 106 232 319 51	1 7 17 258 22 41	183 773 95 387 69 147 232 319 51	
X. Other Land Transport XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, et XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. XIV. General Labour and Miscelle Dependents, Adults Dependents, Children under	aneous	7,843 3 153 1,011	1,405 1,157 917	7,844 1,405 3 1,310 1,928	87 35 505 40 983 533 1,734	11 1,075 387 3,089 1,6.0	87 35 516 1,115 1,370 3,622 3,424	
Total		 9,131	3,480	12,611	5,827	6,598	12,425	

Of the total number of immigrants, 10,284, or 41.1 per cent. were dependents, two-thirds of whom were females. Exclusive of dependents, 72.4 per cent. of the males were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 76.9 per cent. of the females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.).

§ 5. Industrial Accidents.

- 1. Scope of Inquiry.—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number. The tables in the following sub-paras. do not include non-atal mining accidents in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available.
- 2. Number of Accidents reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1920 to 1924:—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1920 to 1924.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents $\begin{cases} 19, \\ 19, \\ 19, \\ 19, \\ 19, \\ 19 \end{cases}$	21 22 23	42 33 49	16 26 18 22 13	18 86 17 14	4 3 3 5 8	25 28 10 12 13	5 9 4 6	107 194 85 108
No. of Accidents inca- pacitating for over 14 19: days 19:	21 22 23	801 900 1,061	608 481 517 606 473	594 298 474 476 545	105 104 176 234 299	569 371 353 319 259	73 49 42 117 104	1,949 1,303 2,363 2,652 2,741

As compared with 1923, there was a decrease in the number of fatal accidents reported in Australia during 1924. In Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania the numbers reported were the lowest for the five years included in the table. The total number in 1924 of non-fatal accidents incapacitating for over 14 days was the highest since 1920; decreases in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania being more than counterbalanced by large increases in the remaining States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1924.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1924.

Industrial Grou	р.		Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.			5	329
II. Engineering, etc			5	717
III. Food, Drink, etc		 	2	144
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc		 	4	141
V. Books, Printing, etc.		 		129
VI. Other Manufacturing		 	7	218
VII. Building and Scaffolding		 	7	18
VIII. Mining		 	59	930
IX. Lifts		 	4	21
X. Miscellaneous	,	 	3	94
Total		 	96	2,741

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry, the percentages being 61 for fatal and 34 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

- 4. Mining Accidents.—(i) Sources of Information.—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the sources specified in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).
- (ii) Classification.—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1924.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1924.*

A.—]	Fatal A	ccident	S.				
Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
Accidents caused by Explosives Falls of Ground	1 4		,	†1	$\frac{1}{2}$		2 8
,, ,, Falling down shafts, etc	2				2 4		4 4
2. Above Ground— Accidents caused by machinery in motion Other Accidents	2 1			::3		1	2 6
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelt- ing and other Metallurgical Works, etc.		••		2			2
(b) COAL MINES. 1. Below Ground— Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.). Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.). Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents	 1 11 10		1				 1 13 13
2. Above Ground— Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1 2		::		1		2 2
Total	35	3	3	6	11	1	59

^{*}The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

† Quarry.

† Includes one quarry accident.

B .-- Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
Accidents caused by Explosives Falls of Ground		::	2 6	:1	6		3 13
Other Accidents etc		2	149	·;1	5 96	2 16	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 264 \end{array}$
2. Above Ground— Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion							
Other Accidents			48	1 §8	6 42	55	7 153
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.			51	184	6	3	244
(b) COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground— Accidents caused by Mine Explosions							
(Fire Damp, etc.) Accidents caused by Explosives (Dyna-			2				2
mite, etc.) Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents		3 4 4	21 127	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 14 49	••	39 180
2. Above Ground— Accidents caused by Machinery in							
Motion	::	1	**8	::	5	::	5 9
Total		14	414	195	231	76	930

^{*} Not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales. ‡ Quarries. § Includes 6 accidents in quarries.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1924 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 45 fatal and †512 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 14 fatal and †418 non-fatal accidents above ground.

(iii) Proportion per 1,000 Persons Employed in Mining.—The table hereunder shows the number of persons who met with accidents per 1,000 persons employed in 1923. Comparative figures for 1924 are not yet available.

Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1,000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1923.

			FATAL ACCIDENTS.		Non- Accir	FATAL DENTS.	ALL ACCIDENTS.	
STATI	5.		Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	0-0 0-0 0 0 0 0	• •	0.52 0.32 1.93 3.49 1.90 0.70	1.35 0.47 0.75 3.14	* 0.64 78.68 142.36 42.01 33.76	5.16 31.56 86.96 3.14	1.10 0.38 1.39 3.49 1.69 0.95	2.47 56.96 142.36 46.94 30.68
Australia			1.13	1.21	†46.76	†27.13	1.17	†41.52

^{*} Not available.

[†] Exclusive of New South Wales.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. General.—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1920. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the Secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1920 to 1924, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of

the years 1912 to 1919.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1920 to 1924. -The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1920 to 1924.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1920 to 1924.

	Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
				No. of	SEPARATI	Unions.				
1921		214 213 217 204 202	158 159 169 160 158	115 118 118 119 117	104 108 106 110 109	121 116 117 115 117	81 79 83 87 84	3 3 2 4	796 796 813 797 791	*388 *382 *387 *383 *376
				No. o	F BRANCE	HES.				
1921		 871 925 858 763 726	453 466 452 388 386	340 344 346 285 271	139 150 144 78 84	172 173 189 170 149	81 83 69 59 60		2,056 2,141 2,058 1,743 1,676	†2,464 †2,555 †2,484 †2,157 †2,091
				No.	OF MEM	BERS.				
$1921 \\ 1922$		 277,519 285,638 284,689 267,299 274,831	187,100 195,971 206,281 206,049 217,044	103,784 103,786 100,939 109,153 112,238	55,958 55,701 55,208 60,786 65,812	44,054 45,334 41,405 42,319 43,270	15,220 15,842 14,346 14,065 15,516	815 737 70 72 444	684,450 703,009 702,938 699,743 729,155	684,450 703,009 702,938 699,743 729,155
			PERG	ENTAGE I	NCREASE	IN MEMB	ERSHIP.			
1921 1922 1923 1924	::	 2·9 ‡0·3 ‡6·1 2·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	‡2·7 8·1 2·8	‡0·5 ‡0·9 10·1 8·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	\$9.6 90.5 2.8 516.0	2·7 10·5 5·8	2·7 ‡0·5 5·8

^{*} Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below).
† Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

Except in the last column, "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organization. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. The schemes of organization of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of the unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification with centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing for one or two specified purposes only.

Moreover, a reduction in the number of unions is not necessarily an indication that no new unions have been formed, for while fresh unions have come into being others have died out or amalgamated.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1920 to 1924.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1920 to 1924. In Report No. 11 attention was drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period under review, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions-Industrial Groups-Australia, 1920 to 1924.

Industrial Groups.		1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Num	BER OF UN	IONS.			
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. IX. Railway and Tramsport XX. Other Land Transport XI. Shipping, etc. XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. XIII. Domestic, Hotels etc. XIV. Miscellaneous	::	19 76 71 26 26 84 56 18 43 22 69 9 23 254	19 75 66 25 18 85 57 19 49 20 70 9 24 260	19 69 68 25 17 84 54 19 52 20 74 10 26 276	18 70 64 24 14 79 52 16 51 14 94 8 26	18 69 65 24 14 78 51 16 51 13 91 8 23 270
Total	-	796	796	813	797	791

Trade Unions-Industrial Groups-Australia, 1920 to 1924-continued.

Industrial Groups.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
N	UMBER OF ME	MBERS.			
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. IX. Railway and Tramway Services X. Other Land Transport XI. Shipping, etc. XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	23,691 53,870 49,447 40,325 15,136 39,710 40,348 41,777 89,069 17,862 41,668 42,923 19,353 169,271	25,541 67,012 51,698 42,069 15,059 38,873 42,244 39,967 88,731 16,944 40,840 47,893 20,442 175,696	23.582 53,637 54,497 44,540 15,341 37,942 42,177 38,082 92,152 20,376 41,510 43,538 21,130 174,434	24,465 59,032 58,663 45,842 16,249 38,554 46,231 37,063 89,405 16,386 38,006 36,584 20,713 172,550	23,859 68,243 55,402 46,521 15,856 40,376 51,819 40,996 90,365 17,785 37,823 46,081 171,168
Total	684,450	703,009	702,938	699,743	729,15

4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.—(i.) States, 1924. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1924, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1924. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership.

Trade Unions-Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1924.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Total.
		М.	ALES.					
No. of Members of Unions Estimated Total No. of Employees	249,598	179,566	101,107	58,052	38,339	13,673	439	640,774
20 years of age and over Percentage of Members on Esti-	466,850	317,318	169,202	104,918	78,568	37,545	1,348	1,175,749
mated Total No. Employees	53.5	56.5	59.8	55.3	48.8	36.4	32.6	54.5
		FEM	IALES.					
No. of Members of Unions Estimated Total No. of Employees	25,233	37,478	11,131	7,760	4,931	1,843	5	88,381
20 years of age and over	103,200	95,052	35,676	23,576	14,718	8,338	104	280,664
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	24.5	39.4	31.2	33.0	33.2	22.1	4.8	31.5

(ii.) Australia.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1920 to 1924 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1921 to 1924.

Particulars.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	MALES.				
No. of Members of Unions Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	606,620 1,034,853	622,493	616,886 1,124,543	608,820	640,774
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	58.6	56 · 7	54.9	53.0	54 · 5
	FEMALES				
No. of Members of Unions Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years	77,830	80,516	86,052	90,923	88,381
of age and over Percentage of members on Estimated Total Number of Employees	245,596 31·7	264,456 30 · 4	269,967 31·9	275,081 33·1	280,664 31 · 5

The decrease in the percentage of members of trade unions on the total number of female employees is due to the fact that the female membership decreased during the year 1924, while the population and consequently the number of employees has increased.

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1920 to 1924.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1920 to 1924 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only:—

Trade Unions-Classification according to Number of Members-Australia, 1920 to 1924.

Clas		10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
					Nu	MBER OF	Unions					
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	::	14 15 16 17 19	13 15 14 13 13	41 37 44 41 41	43 41 42 42 43	57 55 42 51 47	29 26 30 36 35	27 30 33 27 28	60 57 53 55 50	54 53 56 47 53	50 53 57 54 47	388 382 387 383 376
						MEMBER	SHIP.					
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	::	314,437 337,683 338,689 341,167 379,009	115,364 104,299 100,122	138,492 131,796	60,324 58,775 57,115 55,379 59,847	40,464 39,729 30,834 37,634 33,303	10,751 10,442 12,019 14,152 14,517	6,451 7,213 8,150 6,231 6,878	8,391 8,076 7,602 8,057 7,303	3,763 3,722 3,987 3,432 3,857	1,481 1,674 1,751 1,778 1,429	684,450 703,009 702,938 699,743 729,155
				PERCH	ENTAGE (OF TOTAL	ь Мемви	ERSHIP.				
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	::	45·9 48·0 48·2 48·8 52·0	14·9 16·4 14·8 14·3 13·2	20 · 0 17 · 1 19 · 7 18 · 8 17 · 4	8 · 8 8 · 4 8 · 1 7 · 9 8 · 2	5·9 5·7 4·4 5·4 4·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	0 · 9 1 · 0 1 · 2 0 · 9 0 · 9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	0 · 6 0 · 5 0 · 6 0 · 5 0 · 5	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·2	100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0 100 · 0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1920 to 1924. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 72 per cent., the number and membership of unions having less than 2,000 members have considerably decreased.

6 Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or rederated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions-Number and Membership, 1920 to 1924.

	PARTIC	ULARS.			Unions	OPERATING	3 IN-		TOTAL
				2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	*6 States.	
Number	of Unio	ns. 192	02	15	14	14	16	40	99
	,,	192	21	17	10	15	19	40	101
.,	17	192	22	19	13	1.6	1.5	42	105
**	,,	192	23	20	13	i6	19	39	107
.,	,	192	24	19	13	13	21	39	105
vumber	of Mem	pers. 192	20	19,494	52,556	53,448	123,258	294,622	543,378
	,,	192		20,787	42,127	60,413	137,585	307,438	568,350
,	,,,	192		25,291	45,202	65,006	137,351	289,251	562,101
.,	,	192	23	23,698	38,664	80,970	134,057	285,085	562,474
,,,	٠,	192		21,831	35,037	77,665	148,834	294,681	578,048

 $^{^*}$ Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 105 in 1924, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 79 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1920 to 1924.

Central Labour Organizations-Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1920 to 1924.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
$\begin{array}{c} \text{No. of} \\ \text{Councils} \\ \end{array} . \begin{cases} 1920 & \cdot \\ 1921 & \cdot \\ 1922 & \cdot \\ 1923 & \cdot \\ 1924 & \cdot \end{cases}$	3 3	5 5 5 6 5	4 3 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 3	10 9 9 9	1 1 2 2 2 2	:: 1 1 1	26 24 27 28 27
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{No. of Unions} \\ \text{ and Branch} \\ \text{Unions} \\ \text{Affiliated} \\ \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1920 \\ 1921 \\ 1922 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \\ \end{array} \right. $	126 97 84	183 187 182 182 185	50 49 74 73 81	67 74 79 73 76	181 181 179 174 189	27 27 33 35 41		652 644 647 624 668

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

8. Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1924. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—Industrial Groups, 1924.

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem- ber- ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem- ber- ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. V. Books, Printing, etc. VI. Other Manufacturing VII. Building VII. Building VIII. Building, Quarries, etc.	3 16 13 4 2 17 6	23,559 66,110 42,313 43,379 12,541 37,862 44,970 36,711	IX. Railway & Tramway Services X. Other Land Transport XI. Shipping, etc. XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. XIV. Miscellaneous Total	6 3 7 1 4 45	67,224 12,084 28,517 45,719 16,786 110,282

The figures in the above table are not comparable with those given in the table in sub-paragraph 6 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in sub-paragraph 6 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organizations registered under the Act are, of course, not included.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General.—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own

^{*} Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

2. Employers' Associations in each State.—The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1923 and 1924:—

Employers' Associations-States, 1923 and 1924.

State.	State.		Number of Associations.		ber of iches.	Membership.		
		1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	
New South Wales		137	127	102	79	27,027	28,667	
Victoria		132	135	49	41	19,813	21,095	
Queensland		85	80	54	70	12,918	17,060	
South Australia		48	49			5,101	5,746	
Western Australia		54	53	12	15	2,477	2,646	
Tasmania		24	25	8	5	2,751	2,716	
Total		480	469	225	210	70,087	77,930	

The decrease in 1924 in the number and membership of associations is partly explained by the exclusion of certain associations which have been found to be not strictly employers' associations, while, in some cases, associations have become either inactive or defunct. The year 1922 was the first for which information was collected and particulars for this year will be found in Labour Report No. 14.

3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1923 and 1924.

Employers' Associations-Industrial Groups-Australia, 1923 and 1924.

Class.		nber of iations.		ber of nches.	Membership:		
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	
T /Wasa Danitana		00					
I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) II. (Engineering, etc.)	22	23	2	2	1,183	1,398	
TIT (Food Dainly sta)	17	14	18	12	2,889	3,435	
TXT (Clothing Trota sta)	102	101	29	40	13,583	15,556	
M / Dooley Duinking sto	21	20	6		5,278	4,462	
VI (Other Manufacturing)	36	35.	4		3,953	3,509	
VIII (Duilding)	43	49		2	2,004	3,142	
III. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.)	30	28	9	10	2,173	2,754	
X. (Other Land Transport)	13	13	1	L	372	344	
XI. (Shipping, etc.)	14 17	14			2,356	2,240	
XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.)		16	2	2	300	310	
III. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.)	25 22	25	151	139	18,058	22,280	
VIV (Migaellancoug)		18			3,994	3,696	
XIV. (Miscellaneous)	118	113	3	2	13,944	14,804	
Total	480	469	225	210	70,087	77,930	

The female membership of these associations was 936 for 1923, and 3,119 for 1924.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership

4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1922 to 1924.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1922 to 1924.

Member Group		1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
				No. of A	SSOCIATION	vs.			
1922 1923 1924	::	10 14 16	11 18 19	11 21 21	21 16 19	38 46 48	69 71 68	307 294 278	467 480 469
				МЕМ	BERSHIP.				
1922 1923 1924		19,514 25,982 34,937	7,221 13,732 13,909	3;970 8,044 7,995	5,230 4,784 4,527	5,745 6,965 6,749	4,591 4,931 4,493	5,435 5,649 5,320	51,706 70,087 77,930
			PERCENT	AGE ON T	OTAL MEM	BERSHIP.			
1922	::	38 37 44	14 20 18	8 11 10	10 7 6	11 10 9	9 7 6	10 8 7	100 100 100

5. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its state branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each state body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-state or federated associations having branches in two or more States in 1923 and 1924:—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1923 and 1924.

•		ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN-						
PARTICULARS.	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	TOTAL.		
		1923.						
No. of Associations	679	2,028	465	5 16,521	26,832 26,832	$\frac{29}{46,525}$		
		1924.						
No. of Associations No. of Members	427	6 595	6 829	29,612	9 26,523	57,986		

§ 3. Co-operative Societies.

1.—General.—In previous chapters information is given regarding the development of organization amongst employers and employees, such organization being designed to secure co-operation between the individuals, employers or workers as the case may be, comprising the two classes. Industrial legislation by the State and Federal Governments has encouraged such associations by allowing them to register and to be represented in proceedings before the Arbitration Courts.

In addition there has been an increasing development of co-operative manufacturing and marketing as well as of that older form usually known as Consumers' Co-operation. As the result of a comprehensive inquiry initiated by this Bureau in respect of the year 1922, information is now available regarding the extent of these co-operative associations.

Forms were sent out to all such associations registered under the various State Acts, and to all trading concerns using the term co-operative. When these returns were examined, it was discovered that in some cases the term "co-operative" was used merely as a trade name, and that the bodies concerned were not really co-operative establishments, but private trading companies. In all such cases the returns were discarded, and those relating to actual co-operative associations only have been included.

2.—Number and Membership.—The returns received are divided into two classes (i.) those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements, and (ii.) those engaged in retailing general household requirements. The former may be described briefly as Producers' Co-operatives, and the latter as Consumers' Co-operatives.

The following table shows for each State, so far as it has been possible to obtain returns the number of societies, branches and membership in 1924:—

Co-operative Societies-Number, Branches and Membership, 1924.*

State.		No. of Societies.	No. of Branches.	Membership
	PRODU	CERS' CO-OPERAT	TIVES.	
New South Wales		52	50	39,050
Victoria	 	55	28	50,860
Queensland		26	20	21,844
South Australia	 	20	393	19,027
Western Australia	 	17	6	1,748
Tasmania	 	10	11	4,760
All States	 •••	180	508	137,289
	Consu	MERS' CO-OPERAT	TIVES.	
New South Wales	 	29	26	34,380
Victoria	 	27	17	9,654
Queensland	 	7	6	3,161
South Australia	 	11	51	32,317
Western Australia	 	40	2	5,858
Tasmania	 	. 4	3	746
All States	 	118	105	86,116

^{*} Particulars for the years 1922 and 1923 are given in Reports No. 13 and 14 respectively.

Co-operative Societies-Number, Branches and Membership, 1924-continued.

State.	No. of Societies.	No. of Branches.	Membership.
en e	ALL SOCIETIES.		
New South Wales	 81	76	73,430
Victoria	 82	45	60,514
Queensland	 33	26	25,005
South Australia	 31	444	51,344
Western Australia	 57	8	7,606
Tasmania	 14	14	5,506
All States	 298	613	223,405

Of the 298 Societies, 180 have been classified as "producers' co-operatives," and 118 as "consumers' co-operatives." Many societies in the first group, however, own stores and retail commodities to their members, although this is not their chief business. In the second group, some societies are engaged in the manufacture of the commodities sold, such as bread, but their primary function is the retailing of commodities to their members. The main distinction between the two classes is shown in the manner in which profits are distributed. In the "producers' co-operative" society, profits are usually distributed in the form of interest on capital invested, but in a few cases bonuses are paid according to the quantity contributed by members to the goods available for sale.

The profits in the "consumers' co-operatives," after payment of interest on loan and share capital, are distributed in the form of a dividend on purchases. Members receive interest on the share capital which they contribute, at a fixed rate independent of fluctuations in profits. This is a characteristic of co-operative societies of the Rochdale type, conducted on lines laid down by the originators at Rochdale in Lancashire in 1848. Another important feature of the "Rochdale Societies" relates to voting power. Contrary to the practice in connexion with joint stock companies, in which case voting power corresponds to the amount of capital invested in the company, each member of a Rochdale Society has one vote only, irrespective of the number of shares held.

In a few Australian Societies a departure is made from this principle, but in the great majority of cases it is strictly observed.

3. Capital Invested.—The following table shows the amount of loan and share capital invested in 1924:—

Co-operative Societies-Capital Invested, 1924.

		ucers' eratives.		umers' eratives.	All So	cieties.
State.	Loan Capital.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Share Capital.
	 £	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	 417,118	726,535	33,299	476,619	450,417	1,203,154
Victoria	969,184	1,172,249	167,266	147,688	1,136,450	1,319,937
Queensland	 194,223	330,902	25,030	40,044	219,253	370,946
South Australia	 107,693	606,319	176,066	585,854	283,759	1,192,173
Western Australia	 20,013	24,281	33,577	72,010	53,590	96,291
Tasmania	 109,564	61,988	13,733	17,332	123,297	79,320
All States	 1,817,795	2,922,274	448,971	1,339,547	2,266,766	4,261,821

The total amount of capital invested in Co-operative Societies is £6,528,587, of which £4,740,069 is invested in Producers' Co-operatives, and £1,788,518 in Consumers' Co-operatives. In the former class the Reserve Funds total £690,653, and in the latter £339,014, or a total for all Societies of £1,029,667.

4.—Sales, Profits, Interest and Dividends.—(i.) Producers' Co-operatives.— The following table shows the total sales, net profits, interest paid on loan capital, and dividends paid on share capital in 1924:—

Producers' Co-operatives-Sales, Profits, Interest and Dividends, 1924.

State.	Sales.	Net Profits.		est on Capital.	Dividen Share Caj	
			Amount.	Rate per cent.	Amount.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£		£	
New South Wales	14,966,287	142,352	18,512	7.0	44,194	6.1
Victoria	11,277,168	79,497	54,379	6.5	22,816	1.9
Queensland	2,663,539	30,718	8,320	6.5	5,156	1.6
South Australia	3,941,454	27,454	3,258	6.5	1,499	0.2
Western Australia	280,558	16,584	1,205	7.7	1,865	7.5
Tasmania	156,434	589*	4,305	5.8	141	0.2
All States	33,285,440	296,016	89,979	6.7	75,671	2.9

^{*} Loss,

The amounts in the column "net profits" represent excess of profits over losses, the figures including returns from all Societies whether a profit was made or otherwise.

The average rate of interest paid on loan capital is 6.7 per cent., and dividends on share capital 2.9 per cent. The disparity between the rate of interest paid on loan capital and the amount actually disbursed on this account, is due to the bulk of such capital being in the form of bank overdraft, the amount of which fluctuates considerably from day to day—the figures shown in the table in sub-paragraph 3 representing the total liability in this connexion at the date of the annual balance. The low average dividend paid on share capital in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania is due to the fact that several large societies either made no profit or made profits which did not warrant the payment of dividends on share capital.

(ii.) Consumers' Co-operatives.—As already explained, the profits made by Consumers' Co-operatives, after payment of interest on loan and share capital, are distributed as dividends on the amount of purchases made by members. Provision is sometimes made for dividends at a lower rate on purchases made by non-members, and in the case of societies for which particulars are given in the following table, such dividends amounted to only £587.

The following table shows the total sales, net profits, interest on loan and share capital and dividends on purchases to members for 1924:—

Consumers' Co-operatives-Sales, Profits, Interest and Dividends, 1924.

			Interes Loan Ca		Interes Share Ca			nds on nases.
State.	Total Sales.	Net Profits.	Amount.	Rate per cent.	Amount.	Rate per cent.	Amount.	Rate in the £.
	£	£	£		£		. £	s. d.
New South Wales	2,197,196	184,269	1,122	6.3	10,642	2.2	170,664	1.7
Victoria	927,442	31,342	7,472	6.7	7,827	5.3	12,796	0.3
Queensland	241,658	6,907	1,412	6.0	1,247	3.1	4,638	0.5
South Australia	1,847,900	86,166	11,175	5.7	25 585	4.4	46,375	0.6
Wes'ernAustralia	425,034	21,335	2,096	6.5	2,579	3.6	5,883	0.3
Tasmania	117,855	3,873	1,166	6.9	573	3.3	2,032	0.4
All States	5,757,145	333,892	24,443	6.4	48,453	3.6	242,388	0.10

The remarks made in connexion with the preceding table relative to interest rates apply also to the above table.

In New South Wales there is a Wholesale Co-operative Society which supplies goods to Retail Co-operative Societies affiliated with it. The particulars of sales, net profits, interest and dividends in connexion therewith are included in the totals for New South Wales, which are therefore to a certain extent duplicated, inasmuch as sales to the retail societies will be also part of the sales of the retail societies to their members. The total turnover of the Wholesale Society is less than £500,000 per annum.

The dividends paid to members on purchases vary from 3d. in the £ in Western Australia to 1s. 7d. in New South Wales. The table shows that the trade and also the dividends on purchases is greatest in New South Wales. Relatively to population, however, the position is considerably stronger in South Australia than in any other State.

The high rate of dividends on purchases in New South Wales is due to the fact that there are several large and well-established societies which pay dividends in the vicinity of 2s. in the £.

5.—Registration.—In all the States except Tasmania, co-operative companies may register either under the Companies Act or under another Act, variously described in the different States, but designed to give greater facilities for co-operative activities. The advantages of registration under alternative Acts are availed of to a considerable extent. In order to further facilitate the extension of co-operation, the New South Wales Parliament recently passed an Act entitled The Co-operation, Community Settlement and Credit Act 1923, which came into operation on 31st December, 1923. It is claimed that this Act establishes an adequate statutory basis for the formation of co-operative societies upon genuine principles. The Government has appointed an Advisory Council whose functions include the advising of the Minister as to the means to be adopted to promote co-operation.

The Act provides for the formation and registration of rural societies, trading societies, rural credit societies, urban credit societies, community settlement societies, community advancement societies, building societies, and investment societies. Sample constitutions for each of these types are given in detail in the Act, and they cover all forms of economic activity except banking and insurance.

On the other hand it is alleged that the Regulations passed in November, 1923, under the Queensland Co-operative Societies Act, have proved so irksome that many societies have registered under the Companies' Act; hence the comparatively small returns from this State.

- 6.—Co-operative Unions.—In the United Kingdom and other countries where the consumers' co-operative movement is well established, organizations are in existence for the promulgation of co-operative principles, and for general educational purposes. In Australia there were until recently, two Co-operative Unions, one in New South Wales and the other in South Australia. The former has ceased to exist, but the duties for which it was organized are now carried out by the propaganda committee of the New South Wales Wholesale Society. The work of these organizations has been largely confined to the arrangements for holding conferences of co-operative societies. Two such conferences for Australia have been held—the last in 1922. State Conferences have also been held in South Australia.
- 7.—Other Co-operative Societies.—In some of the largest industrial undertakings in Australia the employers have established co-operative stores at which their employees may purchase commodities at practically wholesale prices. These societies are included in the preceding tables. In many smaller establishments, however, the practice of buying in bulk by a committee of the employees, and retailing to the employees at practically wholesale prices, is being largely adopted. It has been found impossible to secure information as to the extent to which this practice has developed. In some cases it is confined to one or two articles such as butter, in others the list of commodities dealt in is extensive.

§ 4. International Comparisons.

1. The International Labour Conference, 1924.—In Chapter XVII-of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. The Sixth Conference was held at Geneva from 16th June to 5th July, 1924.

Australia was represented by The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner, Government delegate; W. C. F. Thomas, Esq., Employers' delegate; J. Curtin, Esq., Employees' delegate.

The Agenda included the following items:—(i) Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure. (ii) Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. (iii) Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used. (iv) Night work in bakeries.

The Conference adopted recommendations or conventions concerning each of the subjects, but by a method of procedure employed for the first time, the final decision with regard to items (ii), (iii), and (iv) was reserved for a vote at the 1925 Conference.

2. **Trade Unionism** in other Countries.—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries, and the percentage of such membership on total population. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Trade Unions-Membership, 31st December, 1923.

Country.	Population.*	Total No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Country.	Population.*	Total No. of Organized Workers.	No. of Organized Workers per 1,000 Inhabitants
Austria	6.526.661	1,117,192	171	Canada	8,788,483	255,299	29
Germany	59,852,682			Poland	27,178,690		28
Great Britain	40,560,588			Nemel	150,000	4.097	27
Australia	5,749,807	699,743	120	Estonia	1,110,538	30,000	27
Czecho-Slovakia	13,611,349	1,504,923	111	Hungary	8,119,432	191,542	24
Belgium	7,539,568	744,998	99	Spain	21,658,222	452,936	21
Denmark	3,267,831	302,904	93	Latvia	1,596,131	23,658	15
Switzerland	3,880,320	298,901	77	Argentine	. 8,698,516	120,000	14
New Zealand	1,099,449	80,000	73	Finland	3,402,593	47,633	14
Holland	7,086,913		73	Bulgaria	4,958,400	49,803	10
Sweden	5,987,520	400,022	67	Portugal	6,032,991	50,000	8
Mexico	13,886,948			Yugoslavia	12,017,323	59,692	- 5
Italy	38,835,941	2,234,520	51	Peru	5,550,000	25,000	5
Luxemburg	260,767	12,600	47	Roumania	17,393,149	78,206	4
Iceland	94,690	4,000	42	South Africa	8,000,000	35,000	4
Chile	3,754,951	150,000	40	Brazil	30,635,605	100,000	3
France	39,209,766	1,395,847	36	Japan	57,655,000	125,551	2
Cuba	2,889,004	100,000	35	British India	319,929,583	300,000	1
Russia	131,299,007	4,556,000		Dutch East			
Norway	2,649,775	90,497	34	Indies	49,350,834	60,000	1
U.S.A.†	106,138,806			Egypt	13,000,000	12,000	0.9
Ireland	4,390,219	139,000	32	China	436,094 953	300,000	0.7

^{*} The population figures are taken principally from Hübner's Geographisch-statistische Tabellen 1924, and are exclusive of colonies or dependencies.

[†] Continental America and Hawaii.

3. Employers' Association in Great Britain.—The principal Employers' Association in Great Britain is the Federation of British Industries. This Federation is composed of 188 local associations, covering over 2,000 firms and companies.

There are, moreover, other general associations of employers, such as The National Union of Manufacturers, The Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and The National Chamber of Trade, but information concerning their membership is not available.

4. International Statistics of Co-operative Societies.—In the People's Year Book for 1922 (the official publication of the co-operative movement in the United Kingdom), statistics are given of the collective membership and trade of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies of the representative Co-operative Unions in the year 1920.

It is there shown that for 18 countries the number of distributing societies is nearly 18,000, with a membership of approximately 12,000,000, and an annual trade of about £750,000,000 in British equivalent values at par. The figures do not include Belgium and Russia, where the movement is firmly established, as the necessary information is not available. In the United Kingdom there are 1,379 Societies with a membership of 4,504,852, and an annual trade of £254,158,144,

For the year 1923 the number of Societies in the United Kingdom was 1,314 with a membership of 4,569,256, and an annual trade of £165,990,038. The decrease in the annual trade is due almost entirely to the decline in prices, and not to any falling off in the volume of trade.

An International Co-operative Exhibition was held in Ghent during July and August of 1924, and a Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance took place during the last weeks of the Exhibition, at which there were present 500 delegates representing 28 countries.

A Conference is to be held in America in 1925 to which leading authorities on the co-operative movement throughout the world are to be invited. This Conference is being convened by the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture.

The immediate objects of the conference are stated to be :—

- (i) To collect and make available a body of knowledge concerning the co-operative movement in the United States and in other lands.
- (ii) To serve as a means of clarifying thought as to what the co-operative movement really is, and of bringing about more harmony and unity of action among organizations directly or indirectly connected with co-operation.
- (iii) To serve as a means of training and developing leaders and workers in respect to co-operative theory and practice.
- (iv) To serve as a means of assisting educational institutions to improve their teaching courses in co-operation.
- (v) To focus the spirit of the co-operative movement as a means of community and national development.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices—Melbourne, averages for years 1923 and 1924.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1923.	1924.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1923.	1924.
GROUP I. METALS— Iron—Pig— Mixed Nos. Rod and Bar Angle and Tee Plate Hoop Galvanized Corrugated Wire Fencing Zinc—Sheet Lead—Sheet Lead—Sheet Coal on Wharf) Tinned Plates Quicksilver Jute Goods— Branbags Branbags	ton ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	s. d. 165 0 367 6 391 8 386 8 382 6 562 6 1,087 6 876 8 942 6 1 7 40 0 29 6 3 11½ 7 11	s. d. 159 2 381 8 356 8 323 4 380 0 575 10 354 6 1,160 5 890 10 1,001 8 1 6 ² 40 0 34 9 4 3 ³ 7 0 ¹ / ₄ 12 6 ⁴	Starch Blue Matches Candles	lb. doz. Î lb. tins doz.hlvs. lb " ton lb. cwt. ton doz. Î lb. gross lb. gross lb. gallon	s. d. 0 7 0 9½ 7 7 15 8 7 6¼ 1 3½ 2 1½ 1 3 3 25 446 8 117 6 116 0 0 11 6 0 0 11 6 0 0 9½ 1 7 6 0 9½	$\begin{array}{c} s.\ d. \\ 0\ 7 \\ 0\ 6^{\frac{1}{5}} \\ 7\ 6 \\ 15\ 6 \\ 8\ 8 \\ 1\ 5^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 2\ 1^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ 1\ 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ 30\ 7^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 442\ 11 \\ 124\ 2 \\ 160\ 0 \\ \end{array}$
Cornsacks Woolpacks Leather — Factory Crop Waxed Kip Waxed Split Cotton—Raw Wool Twino—Reaper and Binder Tallow	each lb. ,, ,, ,, ton	9 7½ 4 8½ 1 4¼ 2 1 1 4½ 1 3¾ 1 8¾ 731 9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	GROUP VI, MEAT— Beef Mutton Lamb Veal Pork	1b. 100 lb. lb. ,,	41 11 0 7 0 85 0 33 0 91	32 0 0 6 0 8 0 3 0 10
GROUP III. AGRI- CULT'LPRODUCE— Wheat Flour Bran Pollard Oats Oatmeal Barley—English Cape Maize Hay Straw Peas Potatoes Malt Chaff Onions	bushel ton bushel ton bushel '' ton bushel ton bushel ton bushel ton bushel ton	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 4½ 265 10 116 6 138 7 3 3¾ 4 510 4 8 4 1½ 4 7¼ 150 0 66 3 6 4½ 87 8 6 6 114 0 239 9	GROUP VI. BUILDING MATERIAL— Timber, Flooring 6 x 1½ 6 x ½ 6 x ½ 6 x ½ Weatherboards Oregon Shelving Cement White Lead Slates	100 ft.lin, "," 1,000 ft. sp. cask ton 1,000	22 10½ 17 9 15 9 11 4 12 9 262 0 642 6 20 5½ 1,182 6	22 1 16 1 14 1 10 7 11 6 232 6 556 3 20 6 1,215 10
GROUP IV. DAIRY Froduce— Ham Bacon Cheese Butter Lard Eggs Honey Beeswax Condensed Milk	lb. ,,, doz. lb. doz. tins	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS— Cream of Tartar Carbonate of Soda Saltpetre Sulphur Caustic Soda Potassium Cyanide Alum	lb. ton ,, ,, lb. ton	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 2; 282 6 723 9 235 0 550 0 1 6; 460 5

^{*} Not available.

Note.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years and these particular commodities and prices were the efore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1924.

Items.		Bread.	F	lour.	Г	ea.	C	offee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Sago.	Jam.	Oat- meal.		Rais- ins.	Cur- rants.	S	tarch,
Unit of Quantity		2 lbs.	25	lbs.	pe	r lb.	pe	er lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	pe	er lb.	per lb.	p	er lb.
		d.	8.	d.	8.	d,	0	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	-	d.	d.	-	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES	_		0.								·		u.	8.	a.	a.	8.	и.
Sydney		5.1	4	4.6	2	2.4	2	1.7	4.7	3.4	4.7	8.3	3.8	0	9.0	8.7	0	9.2
Newcestle Broken Hill		5.0	4	$\frac{6.1}{6.2}$	2	$0.6 \\ 5.6$		6.0	4.8 5.2	3.9 5.7	5.0	8.1	4.6	0	$\frac{9.9}{11.0}$	9.1		$\frac{10.2}{11.1}$
Goulburn		5.2	4	4.5	2	5.0	2	4.1	5.0	4.0	4.9	9.3	4.3		11.5	9.2	1	0.1
Bathurst		4.8	4	3.2	2	1.1	2	2.4	4.7	3.9	5.4	8.5	4.6		11.2	8.9	0	10.7
Weighted Average		5.1	4	4.7	2	2.3	2	1.9	4.7	3.5	4.8	8.3	3.9	0	9.2	8.8	0	9.4
VICTORIA-																	1	
Mellourne		5.1	4	6.3		$\frac{2.3}{11.4}$		0.8	4.5	3.3	4.3	7.7	3.5	0	9.8	9.0		10.4
Ballarat Bendigo	* *	5.4	4	7.4		$\frac{11.4}{11.8}$		$\frac{9.8}{10.0}$	4.9 5.0	3.5	4.4	8.3		0	$9.3 \\ 9.2$	8.8		$\frac{10.4}{10.5}$
Geelong		5.2	4	1.7	2	0.0	2	0.1	4.5	3.2	4.4	7.8		0	9.8	8.7		9.7
Warrnambool		6.0	4	4.9	2	0.2	2	0.0	5.0	3.6	4.6	8.2		0	10.0	8.8		10.3
Weighted Average		5.2	4	6.0	2	2.0	2	0.6	4.5	3.3	4.3	7.8	3.5	0	9.8	9.0	0	10.3
QUEENSLAND-																	1	
Brisbane		5.2		$\frac{10.1}{2.2}$	2	3.9		4.8	4.5	3.1	4.2	8.3	3.6		10.3	9.1		10.2
Toowoomba Rockhampton	::	5.3	5	9.4		$\frac{3.7}{1.7}$		$\frac{2.0}{1.8}$	4.8	$\frac{3.6}{3.1}$	4.3	8.8	3.8	0	$9.4 \\ 10.4$	9.4		11.1
Charters Towers		5.6	5	4.8		4.9		5.5	5.3	4.0	5.5	10.1	4.5	1	1.9	10.9	1	
Warwick		5.2	5	2.9	2	4.0	1	11.4	5.0	3.7	4.9	8.7			10.8	9.9	0	11.7
Weighted Average		5.2	4	10.7	2	3.7	2	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.3	8.5	3.7	0	10.4	9.3	0	10.4
SOUTH AUSTRALIA-	-																	
Adelaide		5.3	4	$\frac{7.0}{1.4}$	2	$\frac{1.7}{2.7}$	2	3.6	4.5	3.8	4.9	8.4	3.7	0	8.2	7.3	0	9.2
Kadina, etc. Port Pirie	::	5.0	4	7.1		2.5	2	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.7	8.1	4.3	0	10.1	7.8	0	10.6
Mt. Gambier	::	5.2	4	7.1	2	4.0	2	6.6	4.4	3.9	4.8	7.1	4.0	0	8.9	7.7		10.2
Peterborough		5.3	5	3.6	2	4.7	2	9.4	5.0	4.8	5.9	8.0	4.7	0	10.5	7.8		11.2
Weighted Average		5.3	4	6.8	2	1.9	2	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.9	8.4	3.8	0	8.3	7.3	0	9.4
WESTERN AUSTRAL	[A																	
Perth Kalgoorlie	٠.	5.2	4			$\frac{11.7}{4.0}$		$\frac{10.2}{2.1}$	5.0	3.1	4.1	8.3	3.7	0	6.3	6.5	0	9.3
Northam	::	5.1	4	4.1		2.4		0.5	5.5	4.3	$\frac{5.1}{4.4}$	8.9	$\frac{4.0}{4.1}$	0	9.5	8.4	1	$0.4 \\ 11.0$
Bunbury		5.3	4	5.6	1	11.8	1	11.5	5.3	3.8	4.3	9.4	4.1	0	9.0	8.4		11.0
Geraldton	٠.	5.9	4	3.0	2	6.1	1	10.1	5.0	4.0	4.8	9.5	4.7	0	9.4	8.8	1	0.1
Weighted Average		5.3	4	2.0	2	0.3	1	10.6	5.1	3.3	4.3	8.4	3.8	0	6.8	6.8	0	9.8
TASMANIA-																15	1	
Hobart		5.2	4	$\frac{4.3}{1.2}$	2			10.8	4.5	3.8	4.7	8.0	3.8		10.5	9.8		10.5
Launceston Burnie	• •	5.0	4	$\frac{1.2}{3.4}$	9	$\frac{11.5}{3.6}$		$\frac{10.4}{0.2}$	4.5	3.4	5.0	7.5	3.6	0	$9.6 \\ 10.2$			$\frac{10.1}{10.4}$
Devonport	::	5.4	4	4.3	2	3.7	2	0.6	4.5	4.0	4.9	9.1	3.9		10.2	8.5		10.4
Queenstown		5.4	4	8.1	2	5.4	2	1.5	5.0	4.3	5.1	9.5	4.6	1			1	0.1
Weighted Average		5.2	4	3.5	2	1.0	1	11.0	4.5	3.7	4.7	8.0	3.8	0	10.3	9.4	0	10.4
Weighted Avera	ge,																	
Australia.		5.2	4	5.7	2	2.1	2	1.6	4.6	3.4	4.6	8.2	3.7	0	9.3	8.6	0	9.8

Section II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1924—continued.

Items.		В	lue	е.	C'	ndle	S	Soap.		ot		Onion		Kero- ene.		Mılk.	В	utter	CI	neese	1	Eggs.	Ba	con, ddle	S	acon, houl- ler.
Unit of Quantity		dz	. S	q.	pe	r lb		per lb.	14	. 11	bs.	per lb	. g	allon		quart.	pe	er lb.	ре	er lb.	p	er dz.	pe	r lb.	ре	r lb.
New South Wales Sydney Newcastle Broken Hill Goulburn Bathurst		s. 1 1 1 1 1	$\frac{4}{0}$.1 .6 .5	0 0 1 1	d. 11.0 11.0 0 0 11	1	d. 5.3 5.7 6.2 5.7 6.5		9		d. 3.0 2.9 2.7 3.2 3.0	s. 1 2 2 2 2	d. 11.7 2.2 9.7 3.3 3.9	3	d. 8.0 7.2 10.0 7.4 8.0	s. 1 1 1 1 1	8.6	1 1 1 1	$2.1 \\ 1.6 \\ 4.0 \\ 2.1$	2 2 1 2		1 1 1	d. 8.3 7.6 8.4 8.2 7.1	111	d. 1.8 3.1 5.7 3.3 1.4
Weighted Average		1	4	.1	0	11.	1	5.4	1	10	. 2	3.0	2	0.2	2	8.0	1	8.7	1	2.1	2	3.1	1	8.2	1	2.0
VICTORIA— Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool		1 1 1 1	0 1 1	.6 .3 .1	0 0 0	11 11 11 10	9 2	5.3 5.4 5.0 5.1 5.0	1 0 1 0 0	9	.2 .3 .2 .9	2.2 2.2 2.3 2.1 1.9	2 2 2 2 2	1.5 6.7 6.4 2.7			1 1 1 1 1 1	7.8 8.1 8.3 7.3 9.0	1 1 1	5.2 2.5 1.2 2.0 2.7	111	0.8 7.0 7.5 8.5 7.8	1 1 1	10.8 10.3 8.3 9.5 9.3	1 1 1	3.8 3.1 1.7 4.1 1.8
Weighted Average		1	0	. 6	0	11.	3	5.3	1	0	. 0	2.2	2	2.0	1	7.4	1	7.8	1	4.8	2	0.2	1	10.6	1	3.7
QUEENSLAND— Brisbane Toowoomba Rockhampton Charters Towers Warwick		1 0 1 1	11 2 3	.9	0 0 1	10.1 9.1 10.1 11.1	7 6 9	4.6 4.6 4.1 5.7 4.9	1 1 1 2 1	9 6	.2 .4 .7 .0 .4	2.4 2.5 2.3 3.3 2.5	2 2 1 2 2	1.2 2.6 10.8 1.6 5.0	3	7.4 6.8 7.8 8.3 6.1	111111	7.8 7.8 6.3 10.5 8.8	1 1 1	2.6 2.6 2.3 5.6 3.3	1 1 2	1.7 8.2 11.5 2.8 8.4	1 1 1	7.0 6.6 6.6 8.3 6.6	1 1 1	11.8 0.5 2.6 3.1 1.4
Weighted Average		1	0	. 5	0	10.	3	4.6	1	8	.7	2.4	2	1.2	2	7.4	1	7.8	1	2.7	2	1.0	1	7.0	1	0.3
SOUTH AUSTRALIA— Adelaide Kadina, etc. Port Pirie Mt. Gambier Peterborough		1 1 1 0	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{array}$.2	0 1 0	10.9 11.4 0.9 10.	5 2 7	5.9 5.0 5.1 5.4 6.3	1 1 1 0 1	6 6 11	.5 .0 .2 .6	2.4 2.8 2.7 2.0 2.8	1 2 2 2 2 2	11.8 2.9 2.0 1.8 5.6		8.0 7.5 7.6 6.4 6.3	1 1 1 1 1	8.4 7.1 8.7 5.1 7.4	1 1 1	2.6 4.0 3.6 2.3 4.1	1111	9.0 3.8 6.5 3.2 4.7	1 1 1	9.4 9.5 8.8 9.1	111	3.5 6.7 5.2 4.2 9.0
Weighted Average		1	1	.0	0	11.	0	5.8	1	4	. 5	2.4	2	0.1	1	7.9	1	8.3	1	2.7	1	8.6	1	9.4	1	3.8
WESTERN AUSTRALI Perth Kalgoorlie Northam Bunbury Geraldton	ιΑ— 	1 1 1 1	6 4 5	.7	1 0 0	10.3 0.3 11.3 11.3	9 5	4.2 6.3 6.2 5.5 5.1	1 1 1 1 2	10 7	.4 .7 .9 .9	2.5 3.3 2.8 3.0 3.2	1 2 1 2 2	9.4 9.9 11.8 0.4	1	8.9 9.7 7.8 6.8 7.0	1	9.8 11.8 10.6 10.7 11.0	1 1 1	4.8 2.3 3.8	2 1 1	11.9 4.9 8.6 10.6 11.5	1 1 1	8.2 9.4 8.4 8.2 9.9	1 1 1	0.4 4.3 2.8 1.5 3.6
Weighted Average		1	4	. 6	0	11.	0	4.5	1	6	. 2	2.6	1	10.9	3	8.8	1	9.7	1	2.7	2	0.3	1	8.3	1	0.9
TASMANIA— Hobart Launceston Burnie Devonport Queenstown		1 0 1 1 1	11 0 0	.8	0 0	10.3 9.4 10.3 10.3	8 8	5.0 5.3 6.0 6.2 6.4	1 1 1 1 1	6	.4 .0 .7 .4 .0	2.8 2.5 2.3 2.9 3.3	2 2 2 2 2 2	3.8 1.5 0.8 1.8 8.1	1	7.5 7.0 6.8 6.8 8.5	1111111	8.1 7.9 7.7 7.6 9.7	1 1 1	2.7 2.4 3.1 3.2 5.0	111	8.4 7.3 6.3 5.6 1.6	1 1 1	6.5 6.9 7.5 7.4 7.1	1 1 1	0.0 0.0 2.6 1.9 3.6
Weighted Average		1	0	. 3	0	10.	1	5.2	1	7	. 6	2.7	2	2.8	3	7.3	1	8.0	1	2.7	1	8.1	1	6.7	1	0.3
Weighted Avera Australia	ge,	1	2	. 2	0	11.	1	5.3	1	5	. 8	2.6	2	0.9	3	7.8	1	8.3	1	3.1	2	0.9	1	9.0	1	2.4

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1924—continued.

Items.		н	an	n.	F	Beef resh, rloin.	Fre	eef sh, ib.	Be Fre Fla	sh,	Beef Fresh Shin	1,		eak, mp.	Steak, Shoul- der.		Beef Co'ned Round	Beef Co'ned, Brisket with Bone.	Beef Co'ned, Brisket with- out Bone.		itt'n, eg.
Unit of Quantity .		pe	r l	b.	pe	r lb.	per	lb.	per	lb.	per 11	D. [er	lb.	per lb	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per	r lb.
		8.	d			d.		d.		7.	d.	8		d.	<i>d</i> .	d.	d.	d.	d,	8.	d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—Sydney		2	0 11 9 8	.8.1.7.4.6	0 0 0 0	9.3 9.1 8.6 9.1 7.7	7	.0 .3 .7 .2 .3	6 6 5 5	.3 .1 .2 .5 .1	4.1 4.5 6.3 4.2 4.4	111111111111111111111111111111111111111) 1	1.7 0.3 2.3 1.9	6.2 7.2 9.3 7.6 6.1	4.9 6.3 8.7 6.8 5.7	6.9 8.2 8.6 9.1 6.8	3.2 4.3 5.2 5.7 4.6	5.5 6.7 6.6 7.8 6.4		8.4 10.4 11.2 9.8 8.5
Weighted Average .		2	0	. 5	0	9.3	7	0.1	6	. 2	4.2	1	1	1.6	6.4	5.1	7.1	3.3	5.6	0	8.7
VICTORIA— Melbourne Ballarat Bendigo Geelong Warrnambool .		1	11 9 10	.4	0 0 0	10.1 9.3 9.4 10.1 10.2	8	3.3 3.0 3.4 3.6 3.4	5 4 6	.9 .7 .3 .7	4.9 4.5 5.6 5.6 6.0	1		2.7 1.8 1.2 2.6 2.7	7.4 7.3 8.5 8.3 8.5	5.9 6.5 7.4 7.0 8.3	8.5 9.3 8.6 9.1 10.0	4.4 5.6 5.7 6.0 6.1	6.4 7.5 7.6 7.3 7.8		9.5 9.9 9.8 10.2 10.5
Weighted Average .		2	0	. 3	0	10.0	1	3.3	6	.7	5.0	1	ı	2.6	7.4	6.1	8.6	4.5	6.5	0	9.6
QUEENSLAND—BistaneToowoombaRockhamtonCharters Towers Warwick		2 2 2 2 2	0 3 2	.7 .6 .7 .6 .4	0 0	8.7 6.0 7.7 7.8 6.7	40 40	6.6 8.7 6.5 6.3 8.9	3 3 4	.1 .0 .5 .1	3.4 2.4 2.8 3.6 2.1)	0.7 7.7 8.8 9.8 8.1	5.1 3.6 4.4 4.8 3.8	5.0 3.6 3.6 4.8 3.4	7.4 5.2 5.8 6.2 6.1	3.8 3.2 4.1 3.9 3.8	6.0 4.2 5.6 4.5 4.6	0	10.0 9.2 10.0 9.2 9.9
Weighted Average .		2	1	.0	0	8.3		.4	4	.7	3.2	. () 1	0.2	4.9	4.7	7.0	3.8	5.7	0	9.9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA— Adelaide Kadina, etc. Porr Pirie Mount Gambier Peterborough		1 1 1	10 10 8	.1 .3 .4 .4 .8	0 0	9.6 8.9 9.4 9.0 7.7	8	7.8 3.3 3.5 3.5	6 5 6	.4 .9 .3 .4	6.2 5.8 6.0 7.1 4.2			3.1 1.2 1.6 1.3 1.1	8.7 8.7 9.9 8.9 9.9	8.0 8.2 9.1 8.3 9.4	10.0 9.0 10.2 9.3 10.0	6.3 6.8 7.0 7.1 5.8	7.4 8.2 8.8 9.0 7.2	0 0	10.8 10.2 11.3 11.2 11.5
Weighted Average .		1	11	.0	0	9.5		7.8	8	. 2	6.2		1	2.9	8.7	8.1	9.9	6.4	7.5	0	10.8
Kalgoorlie . Northam Bunbury .		2	0 10 9	0.6	$0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	10.8 11.0 10.2 11.4 11.3	2	9.4 9.4 8.5 9.8 9.3	10 7 9	.6 .1 .9 .0	8.0 8.3 8.3 8.6 7.5			4.1 4.1 3.0 4.2 3.3	10.2 10.8 10.3 10.9 11.2	9.1 9.0 9.2 10.1 10.5	9.8 10.6 10.3 10.6 11.3	7.1 7.5 7.1 7.2 8.2	8.5 9.4 8.5 9.1 10.9	1 1 1 1 0	1.1 2.5 1.2 1.5 11.9
		1				10.8	18	9.4	9	. 6	8.0)	1	4.1	10.3	9.1	10.0	7.2	8.7	1	1.3
Launceston Burnie Devonport		1 1 1 1 1 1	8	3.1 7.0 3.4	1 0 1	11.8 0.6 11.0 0.0	10	9.9 0.6 0.2 0.5 9.9	7 7 7	.6 .9 .6 .1	7.5 7.2 7.5 7.1 8.9		1 1 1 1	4.6 3.2 1.8 2.1 2.3	10.0 10.1 10.9 10.7 10.2	9.7 9.8 10.4 9.9 9.9	10.8 11.0 11.0 11.3 11.3	6.5 7.5 7.8 7.6 7.8	9.3 9.8 10.1 9.6 10.6	0 1 1 1 1	11:7 0.7 1:5 0.2 0.7
		2	1	1.3	1	0.0	1	0.2	7	.7	7.4	1	1	3.9	10.1	9.8	10.9	6.9	9.5	1	0.1
Weighted Averag	e,	2	(0.3	0	9.6		7.6	6	.7	4.9)	1	1.9	7.2	6.1	8.2	4.5	6.4	0	9.7

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Retail Prices in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1924—continued.

	Items.		Mutton, Shoul- der.	Mutton, Loin,	Mutton, Neck.	Chops, Loin.	Chops, Leg.	Chops, Neck.	Pork, Leg.	Pork, Loin.	Pork, Belly.	Pork, Chops.
Unit of Q	antity		per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
		g	d,			,						
NEW Sour	H WALES-		u.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d,	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sydney			6.7	0 9.6	6.8	0 10.8	0 9.8	7.7	1 3.2	1 4.0	1 0.9	1 4.
Newcast	TTITE		8.0	0 9.9		0 10.6	0 10.9	8.6	1 2.2	1 2.2	0 11.7	1 2.0
Broken Goulbur			9.4 8.0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10.8 \\ 0 & 10.5 \end{array}$	8.8	0 11.2	0 11.7	10.6	1 2.8	1 2.8	1 1.8	1 5.1
Bathurs		::		0 10.5	5.7	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11.8 \\ 0 & 8.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10.2 \\ 0 & 8.8 \end{array}$	8.0 6.3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 11.8	1 3.1
Weighted			6.9	0 9.7	6.9	0 10.8	0 10.0	7.9			0 10.4	1 0.0
VICTORIA-					0.0	0 10.5	0 10.0	7.9	1 3.0	1 3.8	1 0.8	1 4.
Melbour			6.4	0 9.1	5.5	0 10.6	0 10.5	6.4	1 0 5	1 9 1	1 10	
Ballarat				0 9.1			0 10.5	7.5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 3.4
Bendigo				0 9.1			0 10.2			1 1.1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1.3 \\ 1 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1.6
Geelong				0 10.2	7.3	0 10.6	0 10.4				1 1.7	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Warrnar	nbool	• •	7.4	0 9.6	7.3		0 11.2	9.0			0 11.5	1 0.5
Weighted	Average		6.5	0 9.1	5.6	0 10.6	0 10.5	6.6	1 2.5	1 2.9	1 1.8	1 3.2
UEENSLA	ND-											
Brisbane			7.0	0 9.8	9.1	0 10.2	0 10.3	9.8	1 1.9	1 2.1	0 11.9	1 2.6
Toowoon				0 9.2	6.8		0 9.4				0 9.4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Rockhar				0 10.2			0 10.2				0 11.4	1 0.7
Charters				0 9.4			0 10.0				0 11.1	0 11.9
Warwick			7.1	0 9.9	5.3	0.01	0 10.0				0 8.7	0 11.8
Weighted .			6.9	0 9.8	8.5	0 10.2	0 10.2	9.6	1 1.5	1 1.6	0 11.6	1 2.1
Adelaide			0.0	2 10 0	0.1							
Kadina,				0.10.2			0 11.8				1 3.2	1 4.3
Port Pir	e			0 10.0		0 10.1	0 10.3			0 11.4	0 11.0	0 11.6
Mt. Gan				0 10.2			0 11.8				1 0.0	1 0.5
Peterbor				0 10.4			0 11.7				$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 11.8 \\ 0 & 11.8 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Weighted A	Average		9.1	0 10.2	8.1	0 11.3	0 11.7	9.3	1 2.4	1 3.0	1 2.8	1 3.9
	AUSTRALIA-	-									100 100 70	
Perth			10.7	0 11.9			1 1.5	10.1	1 3.3	1 3.1	1 1.3	1 3.6
Kalgoorl				1 1.2		1 2.1	1 2.3			1 2.6	1 0.9	1 3.1
Northam Bunbury				11.8	9.8		1 1.3				1 1.1	1 1.3
Geraldto				0.6			1 1.5				1 1.0	1 2.2
Weighted							11.9				0 11.5	1 1.0
			10.0	0.1	9.4	1 1.2	1 1.6	10.3	1 3.1	1 2.9	1 1.2	1 3.4
Hobart			0.0	10.0	0.5							
Launcest	on			10.8		0.6			1 2.0		1 2.3	1 3.1
Burnie				$\begin{bmatrix} 0.1 \\ 1.1 \end{bmatrix}$		1.7			1 1.9		1 1.9	1 2.6
Devonpo	rt :	::		11.7	9.4				$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 & 1 \\ 1 & 0.0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$			1 1.3
Queensto				0.1		0.8			$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1.3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$			$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0.8 \\ 1 & 1.3 \end{array}$
Weighted A	Average		9.7	11.4	8.9	1.0	1.1	10.0	1 1.8	1 2.2	1 2.0	1 2.7
Weigh		rage,										
Aus	tralia		7.3 (9.8	7.0	11.0	10.7	8.0	1 2.6	3.1	1 1.3	1 3.6

Section III.

Weekly House Rents* in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1924.

		1	10. 10.0	List comb.	a) of maps.	. 476 2644.1	11, 40,000,00
Town.	Under 4 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	7 Rooms.	Over 7 Rooms.	Average for all Houses.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	sd.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES-	45 0	20 2	24 10	29 10	34 7	40 5	26 4
Sydney	15 8 13 1	16 9	24 10	28 2	35 9	37 4	21 11
Newcastle Broken Hill	8 9	11 10	14 2	16 11	19 9	23 1	12 7
Goulburn	15 1	19 2	24 5	29 4	33 11	40 0	26 0
Bathurst	9 0	11 11	15 11	19 6	23 0	33 9	16 10
Weighted Average	15 3	19 7	24 4	29 3	34 2	39 8	25 6
VICTORIA-	13 6	18 8	24 0	30 11	38 6	47 8	27 0
Meibourne Ballarat	13 6	10 10	15 2	18 7	22 10	31 8	17 4
Ballarat Bendigo	7 5	11 8	14 9	19 5	23 9	31 1	16 3
Geelong	9 2	14 4	19 1	24 7	27 9	33 9	21 0
Warrnambool	9 6	14 7	19 5	23 7	28 6	34 5	20 8
Weighted Average	12 9	17 11	23 9	29 9	36 10	45 9	25 11
QUEENSLAND-		40 5	17 2	21 9	25 0	31 11	19 5
Prisbane	9 8 8 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	17 2 15 1	19 0	23 6	29 1	18 5
Toowoomba Rockhampton	8 3	9 0	11 6	14 8	17 4	25 1	14 5
Charters Towers	7 9	9 9	13 2	16 6	18 7	23 6	12 6
Warwick	10 1	12 10	15 8	18 3	23 2	27 8	18 2
Weighted Average	9 5	12 1	16 4	20 8	23 11	30 9	18 7
8. AUSTRALIA-	10 10	18 5	23 3	28 10	38 8	41 11	24 3
Adelaide	12 10 7 6	10 2	13 8	16 3	17 3	20 11	13 3
Kadina, etc	10 1	12 7	15 8	18 0	23 2	28 0	15 0
Mount Gambier	6 7	8 10	11 11	15 4	16 4	17 8	12 2
Peterborough	11 3	14 9	17 7	21 11	25 4	30 0	18 3
Weighted Average	12 5	17 8	22 4	27 8	36 10	40 1	23 2
W. AUSTRALIA-	11 5	15 4	18 10	22 3	26 3	30 10	17 8
Perth	9 11	12 6	15 0	17 6	17 5	20 0	12 3
Northam	10 0	15 7	19 10	25 6	27 11	30 0	15 €
Bunbury	10 7	13 11	17 6	22 11	25 10	28 0	14 1 15 5
Geraldton	10 6	16 8	19 9	25 0	25 3	29 4	
Weighted Average	11 2	15 1	18 5	21 11	25 4	29 8	17 0
TASMANIA— Hobart	12 5	18 6	24 11	31 0	35 0	42 9	26 (
Launceston	11 1	14 8	21 0	26 6	30 10	35 11	22 2
Burnie	12 4		21 11	26 11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	40 0	21 6
Devonport	10 4		21 2	25 10		33 0 20 0	9
Queenstown	7 0		13 0	14 0			
Weighted Average	11 9	17 0	23 1	28 9	32 11	39 5	24
Weighted Average,		47.0	22 8	28 8	33 8	40 1	24
Australia	13 2	17 9	22 8	25 8	33 0	40 1	OF OUR DESIGNATION

^{*} The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1924,

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an asterisk (*). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1924. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 75s. to 80s.; Indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 75s. and 80s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I .- WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.							
	Sydn	ey.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Coopering—	8.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Coopers	105	6	6129 0	8110 0	110 0	6114 0	6110 0
Furniture and Bedding-							
Bedding Makers	98	0	105 0	699 11	91 6	95 0	100 0
Boults Carver Operators	105	6	114 0	6106 4	96 6		100 0
Cabinetmakers	102	0	112 0	6106 4	96 6		109 6
Carpet Cutters	110	0	116 6	100 4		101 0	106 0
, Layers	101	0	112 0	12 91 6			106 0
,, Planners	101	0	116 6	aT 0	00 0	90 0	106 0
(Ole of more a language	102	0		6100 4	96 6	90 0	106 0
December Could	110			6106 4	96 6	101 0	106 0
Theoret Dellaham		0	112 0				106 0
Track - Internation	102	0	112 0	6106 4	96 6	98 0	106 0
TITTE AND COMMENT	102	0	112 0	6106 4	96 6	98 0	106 0
Wood Carvers	102	0	112 0	6106 4	96 6	104 0	106 0
", Machinists	102	0	106 0	6106 4	96 6	98/to 104/	102/6 &
						,,	109/6
", Turners	102	0	112 0	6106 4	96 6	101 0	106 0
Mattress Making -Wire-							
Finishers	95	0	103 6	699 11	88/to 98/6		100 0
Makers	95	0	103 6	699 11		00.0	100 0
Varnishers	95	0	103 6	699 11	88/to 98/6	98 0	100 0
	00.		105 0	99 11	83 0		100 0
Organ Building—							
Journeymen	106	6	691/6 & 115/	6102 6	90/to 100/*		
Overmantels and Mantel-							
Journeymen	102	0	112 0	6106 4	91 6	101 0	106 0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (1d) 25 hours. (1e) 27 hours. (2) 30 hours (33 38 hours. (3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (4e) 41 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8a) 45½ hours. (10) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11a) 46½ hours. (12b) 47½ hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12b) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (16) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (27) 55½ hours. (27) 55½ hours. (28) 56½ hours. (28) 56½ hours. (27) 55½ hours. (27) 55½ hours. (28) 56½ hours. (28) 56½ hours. (30) 75 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 59 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 82 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (36) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (38c) 84 hours. (39) 7 nights. (39a) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 112 hours per fortnight. (39d) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (45) 54 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48b) 55½ hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 50 hours (summer). (50) 57 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 56 hours (summer), 56 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 56 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (50) 56 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours per month. (63) 200 hours

GROUP I .- WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS-continued.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Plane Making-		, o. w.	o. w.	8. W.	8. d.	s. d.
Cabinetmakers	102 0	109 0	6102 6	93/to112/6		
Framemakers—Iron	98 6	91 0				
Wood			,			
		99/6 & 106				
French Polishers	102 0	103 0	6102 6	93/ to 105/4		
Veneerers	102 0	91 0	6102 6			
Wood Carvers	102 0	99/6 & 106	/			
" Turners	102 0	109 0				
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers	695 0	93 6	693 0		12	
TNI44 ome TIm	695 0	93 6		100	1	
Cild	695 0	91 6	693 0	80 0*		680
Gilders	695 0	100 0	693 0		> 90 03	
Joiners	695 0	100 0	693 0	70/to 85/*		
Mount Cutters	695 0	100 0	693 0			
Sawyers—Band or Jig	695 0	98/6 &	693 0			
aw Milling and Timber		104/6				
Yards—			10.00	1 . San Laborate		
Box and Casemakers	696 6	696 6	688 11	696 0	87 6	699 6
Labourers	684 6	684 6	688 0	684 0		
Machinists—	0.4 0	0.4 0	*00 0	84 0	81 6	687 6
	000 0	800 0				
Box Printing	690 6	690 6	688 11	690 0		693 6
Boults Carver	6105 6	6105 6	694 5	6105 0		6108 6
Buzzer or Jointer	699 6	.699 6	689 10	699 0	87 6	6102 6
General Joiner	6103 6	6103 6		6103 0	99 6	6106 6
Mortising or Boring	693 6	693 6	688 11	693 0		
Moulding	699 6	699 6				.696 6
Moulding-own Grinder	6105 6	6105 6	694 5		87/6 & 93/6	6102 6
W-111				6105 O		6108 6
	694 6	694 6	688 11	694 0	90 6	697 6
Planing	6102 6	6102 6	693 6	6102 0	99 6	6105 6
Sandpapering	693 6	693 6	688 0	693 0	87/6 & 91/	696 6
Shaping	6105 6	6105 6	6107 3	6105 0	102 6	6108 6
Tenoning	699 6	699 6	693 6	699 0	87 6	
Ordermen	696 6	696 6	690 9	696 0		
Pullers or Tailers Out	690 6		688/to 90/9			699 6
Com Doctor		6114 (0 0			84 6	687/6 & 93
Saw Doctors	6114/6 &	6114/6 &	6103 7	6114/ &	99 6	6117/6 8
~3	122/6	122/6		122/		125/6
,, Sharpeners Sawyers—	699 6	699 6	695 4	699 0	99 6	6102 6
Band or Jig	6102/6 &	696/6 &	696 3	696 / & 102 /	87/6 to 93/6	699/6 &
	104/6	102/6	D. J. L. Committee	,	0.,000 00/0	105/6
Circular	694/6 to	694/6 &	693 2	804 / 8- 100 /	07 10 4- 00 10	
	102/6	100/6	99 4	94/ 00 100/	87/6 to 93/6	697/6 &
Gang Frame	694 6	695/6& 98/6	690 9	695/ & 98/	90 6	103/6
		00,000,00	00 0	00/ 60 00/	90 0	698/6 & 101/6
Recut Band	694/6 to	696/6 &	694 5	696/&102/	90 6	699/6 &
	102/6	102/6	01	50/ (4 102/	30 0	
Stackers per hour	2 6	2 6	2 41	2 6	1 01	105/6
Maria III					$\frac{1}{8}$	2 6
Wood Turners	696 6 6102 6	696 6 6102 6	690 9 696 3	696 0 6102 0	87 6 102 6	699 6 6105 6
ndontaking	-0-	1	00 0	102 0	102 0	6105 6
ndertaking—						
Coachmen	96 0	1790 0	87/6 & 95/	80 0*	1988 0	80 0*
Coffin Makers or	1 1 100		,		00	00 0
Trimmers	105 6	95/ & 101/	90/ & 95/†	87/6to100/*	88/ & 98/†	90 0*
anation Dlind Making						
enetian Blind Making—	00 / 8 04 /		6106 4	00 0		
Journeymen	90 / & 94/		100 4	96 6		102 6

GROUP II .- ENGINERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbou	rne.	Brisbane.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hobart
Agricultural Implements—	8.	d.	8.	d.	s. d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	s. d
Assemblers Blacksmiths	$91 \\ 102$	6	88 100	3	683 0	91 102	0	692 6110	0	
Bulldozermen	90 89	0	95 100	9 3		97 100	0	698	0	
Drillers	90	0	88	9		91	0	6105 692	0	

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144 in 44 and 48 hours per week.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

APPENDIX.

SECTION IV .- continued.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, BTC .- continued.

GR	OUP II.—ENGI	NEERING, ME	TAL WORKS,	BTC.—continu	sed.	
Industry and Occupation	. Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Agricultural Implements	8. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s, d,
-continued.		05 /40 707 /		94 0		
Engine Drivers	93/to 99/ 93/6& 101/c	95/to 101/ 95/9& 100/3		100 0	6104 0	
Fitters Grinders	90 0	92 9		82 0	101 0	
Labourers—unskilled	82 0	85 3		82 0	680 0	
Machinists-Iron	90/to 97/6	92 9		97/ & 100/ 94/ & 100/	698 0	
_ Wood	90/to 97/6	95 9		94/ & 100/		
Painters—Brush	82 6 89 6	88 3 100 3		91 0 100 0		
Scroll Patternmakers	89 6 111 6	100 3		107 0	6113 0	
Sheet Iron Workers	00 0	100 3		100 0		
Storemen	85 0	85 3	683 0	88 0	6100 0	
Strikers	82 6	88 3		91 0	683 0	
Turners	101 6	100 3		100 0 100 0	6104 0	
Wheelwrights	89 6	100 3		.100 0	• •	
Bedstead Making— Metallic—						
Blacksmith	96/& 102/	91 3	695 4	89 0	(100,000)	
Chillfitters—Modellers	97 0	101 3	699 0	99 0		
Other	97 0	94 3	486/2&91/8	92 0		
Chippers	92 0	89 3	688 0 688 0	84 0 84 0		
Cutters, etc.		89 3 102 3	694 0	100 0		
Electroplaters Fitters Up	00 0	01/3 & 94/3	688 11	87 0		
Foundry Hands	00 0	92 3	688 0	83 0		
Frame Setters	95 0	92 3	690 9	90 0	11 .4	
Furnacemen .	92/ & 97/	92 3	691 8	83 0		
Japanners		91 3 89 3	687 6½ 687 6½	83 / & 86 / 84 0	A LONG TOWN	
Lacquerers	0.0	92 3	687 61	85/ & 87/		
Mounters Polishers	0.7	. 88. 3	678 10	83 0		
				1000000		3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Boiler Making—	113 6	108 6	6101 9	113 6	104 0	105 6
Journeymen . Railwaymen .	110 0	108 6	699 11	108 6	6111 0	106 0
Brass Working-			6101 0	00 0	100 0	00 0
Coremakers .	103/6 &	93 0	6101 9	88 0	103 0	93 6
Dwaggawg	$ \begin{array}{c c} 107/6 \\ 90 & 0 \end{array} $	85 3	682 6	82 0	85 0	87 6
Dressers Finishers	00 10 0107 //		I TO THE PARTY OF	99 0		87/6to105/6
Furnacemen .	04 /40 00 /	97/3	682/6 to	88 0	91 0	87 6
			91/8	on o	100 0	00 0
Moulders	103/6 &	103/6 &	698/1 &	99 0	103 0	93 6
Polishers	107/6	$\begin{array}{c c} 111/6 \\ 97 & 0 \end{array}$	101/9 6101 9	88 0		86 0
Polishers	. 99/60/10//	91 0	101	00		00
Gycles and Motors-					100 0	200
Assemblers .	. 90 0	92/ & 97/	6101/9 &	78/6 to	103 0	80 0
Cleanana	. 85 4		105/5	110/*		
Cleaners Filers	97 0	92 0	680 8 680 8		103 0	
Fitters	0.4 0	97 0	6101/9 &	102/to	103 0	88 0
			105/5	109/6*		00 0
Frame Builders .	. 82/&91/8	97/ & 99/6	6101/9 & 105/5	85/to 105*	••	80 0
Repairers	. 91 8	97/ & 99/6	6101/9 & 105/5	60/to 100/*	975.000	80 0
Turners-Cycle .	91 8	108 0	105/5	102 / to	103 0	88 0
Motor .	. 91 8	108 0	line at the side	109/6* 102/to		88 0
	27.0		6101/9 &	109/6*		80 0
Wheel Builders .	. 87 0	92 0	105/5	- vendera	5 00 00 a 201	80 0
Electrical Installation-			6100	110 0	109 0	110 0
Armature Winders .	117 0	110 6	6106 4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	103 0	113 6 106 0
Cable Jointers .		103 0 110 6	6103 7 6106 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	103 0	113 6
Fitters	107 0	101 0	6103 7	100 6	97 0	104 0
Linesmen	107 0	103 0	6103 7	102 6	103 0	106 0
Patrolmen		91/&103/	685 3	90 6		94/ & 106
Wiremen	TOP O	103 0	6103 7	102 6	97 0	106 0
,, Assistant .		84 6	682 6	84 0	79 0	87 6 87 6
Other Adults .		84 6	682 6	84 U	79.0	01 0
					Veg passes a constitution	

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Supply— Armature Winders Cable Jointers Carboner, Arc Lamp	$\begin{array}{ccc} 115 & 0 \\ 115 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 110 & 6 \\ 103 & 0 \end{array}$	6106 4 6103 7	110 0 110 0	103 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 113 & 6 \\ 106 & 0 \end{array}$
Attendant Instrument Makers Line men Meter Fixers	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 91 & 0 \\ 103 & 0 \\ 101 & 0 \\ 91 & 0 \end{array}$	688 0 6106 4 6103 7	90 6 102 6 100 6 90 6	103 0 97 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 94 & 0 \\ 106 & 0 \\ 104 & 0 \\ 94 & 0 \\ \end{array}$
,, Testers Patrolmen—Night Shift Electricians Sub-Station Attendants Switchboard Atten-	107 0 115 0	99 6 103 6 104/&110/6 104/&110/6	6103 7 685 3 6110 0	99 0 90 6	our factorial	102 6 106 0 107/&113/6 107/&113/6
dants	::.	99 6 91 0 84 6	682 6 682 6	102 6 102 6 84 0		102 6 94 0 87 6
Electrical Trades Fitters	$\begin{array}{ccc} 115 & 0 \\ 107 & 0 \\ 107 & 0 \end{array}$	110 6 103 0 103 0	6106 4 6103 7 6103 7	110 0 102 6 102 6	103 0 103 0 97 0	113 6 106 0 106 0
Electroplating Makers Up	90 6 96 6 90/6 & 92/6	87 6 111 0 97 0	694 0 688/6 & 94/	96 6* 99 0 88 0	696.3	88. 0
Engineering— Blacksmiths Bolt and Nut Machinists Borers and Slotters Brassfinishers	108 6 96 6 108 6 108 6	108 6 96 6 108 6 108 6	6105 5 682 6 694 5 6101 9	108 0 96 0 108 0 108 0	103 0 91 0 103 0 103 0	112 0 100 0 112 0 112 0
Coppersmiths Drillers—Radial ,, Other Drophammer Smiths.	108 6 108 6 96 6 108 6	108 6 108 6 96 6 108 6	6105 5 687 1 687 1 6101 9	108 0 108 0 96 0 108 0	103 0 103 0 91 0 103 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 112 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \end{array}$
Fitters Lappers and Grinders Millers—Universal	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	108 6 100/6 to 108 6 108 6	6101 9 6101 9	108 0 100/to 108/ 108 0	103 0 95/to 103/ 103 0	112 0 104/ & 112/
Other Oliversmiths Pattern Makers Planers—Rail and Plate	108 6 108 6 117 6	108 6 108 6 117 6	6101 9 6101 9 6107 3	108 0 108 0 108 0 117 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 103 & 0 \\ 103 & 0 \\ 103 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \end{array}$	112 0 112 0 112 0 121 0
Edge Other Shapers Springsmiths	100 6 108 6 108 6 108 6 108 6	100 6 108 6 108 6 108 6 108 6	687 1 694 5 694 5	100 0 108 0 108 0 108 0 108 0	95 0 103 0 103 0 103 0 103 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 104 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \\ 112 & 0 \\ \end{array}$
Farriery— Firemen	6105 0 6100 0 6105 0	6110 0 6110 0 6110 0	690 0 690 0	107 6 102 6 107 6	103 6 88 6 103 6	
Boilermakers' Helpers Labourers	88 0 85 0	89 6 84 6	682 6 682 6	84 6 78 6	85 0 79 0	86 0 81 6
Engineers' Labourers Furnacemen's Assists. Moulders' Labourers Strikers	85 0 90 0	85 3 90 3 85/3 & 87/3 92 3	680 8 680 8 680 8 682 6	84 6 81 6 86 0	85 0 85 0 85 0 85 0	86 / & 94 / 86 0 86 0 86 / & 94 /
Moulding—Iron— Coremakers—Machine ,, Other . Dressers and Fettlers Furnacemen	107 6 113 6 90 0 94/ to 96/	94 3 113 6 89 3 93 3	6101 9 6101 9 682 6 682/6 to	102 6 113 0 84 6 94 6	103 0 103 0 88 0 95 0	105 6 117 0 87 6 87 6
Moulders—Machine Other	103 6 113 6	94 3 113 6	91/8 698 1 6101 9	90 6 113 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 103 & 0 \\ 103 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 105 & 6 \\ 117 & 0 \end{array}$
Moulding—Piano Frames— Moulders	96/ & 101/	102 3	698/1 & 101/0			private version

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

APPENDIX.

SECTION IV .- continued.

GROUP II .- ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Moulding Pipes—Bank— Casters and Finishers Coremakers	88 0 88 0	85 3 102/3 & 109/3	691 8 684 4	97 6 97 6		
Footmen-4 in. and under	96 0	94 3	693 6	97 6	⁴ B98 6	
5 and 6 in. Headmen—4 in. and under	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 98 & 0 \\ 102 & 0 \end{array} $	98 3 102 3	693 6 6100 10	97 6 102 6	⁴ B104 0	105 6
,, 5 and 6 in.	104 0	109 3	6100 10	102 6		105 6
Moulding Pipes—Machine Coremakers—Faucet	88 0	102/3 & 109/3	684 4		10/03	
Finishers and Casters	88 0 88 0	94/3 & 98/3 102/3 & 109/3	684 4 691 8	. ::		
Moulding Pipes-Vertical	91 0	91 3	691 8		93 6	105 6
Casters	91 0 91 0	91 3 91 3	684 4 691 8	97 6	87/6 & 93/6 80 0	105 6
Corers Rammers	91 0	91 3	686 2	97 6	93 6	105 6
Moulding—Steel— Coremakers	107/6 & 113/6	93/3 to 113/6	6101 9	102/6 & 113/	103 0	105/6 & 117/
Moulders	107/6 & 113/6	93/3 to 113/6	698/1 & 101/9	102/6 & 113/	103 0	105/6&117/
Moulding—Stove— Moulders	96/ & 101/	102 3	686 2	94 0	100 0	
Ovenmaking Blacksmiths Grinders and Polishers Ovenmakers	94 0 92/&94/ 96/&102/	92 3 94 3 96 3	6105 5 680 8 686 2	93 6 88 6 93/6 & 100/	103 0 81 0 92 0	
Sheet Metal Working— Canister Makers Japanners—	82 6	90/6 & 95/6	695 4	91 0	92/ & 98/	96/ & 105/
Coating or Brushwork Work Grainers, Liners, etc. Ornamental Machinists Solderers Tinsmiths	83/to 105/* 86/to 105/* 82/6 & 88/6 82/6 & 86/6 96 6	96 6	697 2 697 2 697 2 697 2 697 2 697 2	84 6 86 0 95 0 83/&91/ 83 0 95/&99/	92/&98/ 92/&98/ 92/&98/	96 0
Wireworking — Earbed		100/0				ALMS INTE
Toolsharpener or Machinist	98 6	93 3		82 / & 88 /		
Galvanizing†— Galvanizers Picklers ,, Assistant	97 6 92 0 86 0	103 3 97 3 91 3	6110 0 693 6	95 0 86 0	eincles est	30031000
Nailmaking†— Case Wirers Labourers	86 0 86 0	85 3 85 3	::	82 0 82 0	•••	
Setters Up Storemen Toolmakers	105 0 92 6 105 0	96 3 91 3 103 3		82/to 94/ 82 0 82 0		0.000
Wire Netting Working†— Hand-Loom Weavers Power-Loom Weavers Strikers	97 6 97 6	85 3 85 3 92 3				
Wire Working— Journeymen	92 0	100 0		86 6	100 0*	105 0*

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. $\,\dagger\,$ Rates for Sydney are taken from awards covering employees of Lysaght Bros. & Co. Ltd.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cordials— Bottlers	86 6 84 6 91/6 to 99/6 86 6 91 6 85 6 84 6 84 6 84 6	87 0 84 6 91/to 99/ 6486 0 6491 0 85 0 84 6 84 6	6480 0 6480 0 87/to 95/ 85 0 90 0 80 0 6480 0	85 6 85 6 90/&94/ 6485 0 6490 0 84 0 85 6 85 6	85 0 80 0 90/6 & 94/6 90 6 90 6 87 0 80 0 85 0 85 0	85 0 83 0 91/to 99/ 686 0 6491 0 85 0 83 0 83 0
Baking (Bread)— Board Hands Carters (One Horse) ,, (Two Horses) Doughmen	10100 6 94 0 94 0 10103/&	120 0 1792 6 17105 0 120 0	698/& 100/6 85 0 88 0 6105 6	103 0 1888 6 1888 6 103 0	95 0 85 0 90 0 105 0	93 6 86 0 91 0 93 6
Forehands	105/6 10105/6 & 110/6 10105 6 10105 6	128 0 120 0 128 0	6105/6 & 110/6 6100 6 6105 6	103 0 103 0 103 0	107/6 to 122/6 100 0 105 0	100 0 93 6 95 0
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)— Adult Males Bakers Brakesmen Mixers Oven Firemen Storemen	685 0 696 6 689 0 689 0 690 6	91 6 101 6 97 6 101 6 101 6 91 6	1080 0 1087 6 1080 0 1087 6 1085 0 1084 0	82 0 87 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 82 0	84 0 95 0 95 0 84 0	80 0 87 6 82 6 93 6 87 6 80 0
Adult Males Bottle Packers Bottlers and Washers Cellarmen Drivers (One Horse) , (Two Horses)	690 0 690 0 690 0 693 0 90 0 93 0	691 0 691 0 691 0 694 3 86 0 91 0	688 0 688 0 688 0 693 0 88 0 93 0	697 6 697 6 697 6 697 6 697 6 697 6	695 0 695 0 695 0 695 & 100/ 695 0 695 0	83 0 83 0 83 0 83 0 86 0 91 0
(Motor under 3 tons) (Motor 3 tons and over) Engine Drivers Fremen Greasers and Trimmers Malt Hands Stablemen and Grooms Towermen	99 0 99 0 693/to 99/ 687/to 90/ 685/6 & 87/ 690 0 690 0	91/& 95/ 107/& 110/9 6114 9 6105 0 698 3 691 0 685 0 695 0	87/to 95/ 100/ & 105/ °95/to 124/ °95 0 °91/ & 92/ °88 0 80 0 °88 0		\$102/6 & 105/6 \$113 0 \$98 0 \$95 0 \$95 0 \$95 0	91/& 95/ 99 0 96/6to102/6 90/6to 93/6 89/& 90/6 83 0 85 0 85 0
Carters (One Horse) Carters (One Horse) (Two Horses) Chilling Room Hands Labourers (Beef) (Mutton) Scalders Slaughtermen (Beet) (Mutton)	96 0 103 6 107 0 102 0 87 0 107 0 142 0	91 0 91 0 1092 0 1092 0 98 0 10120 0 10120 0	*88 - 6 *91 6 *97 6 *85 0 *85 0 *87 6 *107 6 *107 6	88 0 88 0 88 0 102 0 7117 0 7117 0	90 0 90 0 *80 0 *90 0 *85 0 *85 6 *107 6 *107 6	83 6 88 6 87 0 87 0 105 0 105 0
Carters (Cash Cutting) " (One Horse) " (Two Horses) " (Two Horses) Salters Shopmen Smallgoodsmen " (Assistant)	86 6 86 6 86 6 104 0 96/6 & 104/ 104 0	100 0 90 0 90 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 88 6	1297 6 1288 6 1291 6 1297 6 1297 6 1297 6 1297 6 1297 6	99 6 89 6 99 6 99 6 99 6 99 6	95 0 80 0 80 0 95 0 100 0 95/&105/ 100/&105/	92 0 92 0 92 0 92 0 92 0 102 6 92 0

^{*}Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

‡ N.S.W.—£1 per week extra for night baking.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butter Making— Buttermakers	103 0	94 6	95 0	90 0		81 0
Cream Graders	95 0	102 6	90 0	90 0		81 / & 90 /
Cream or Milk Testers Machinists—	90 0	97 6	90 0			81/ & 90/
Milk Drying, etc		92 6				81/ & 90/
Pasteurizer	85 0	88 6				81/ & 90/
Separator, Weighing,	05 0	00 0				
etc Storemen or Packers	85 0 85 0	88 6 88 6	81 6	85 0		81 / & 90 / 65 0
Other Adults	85 0	87 6	80 0	85 0		65 0
Cheesemaking-						
Journeymen		99 6	95 0			80 0
Other Adults		87 6	80 0			80 0
Cold Storage and Ice-						
Carters (Motor) (One Horse)	39a92 6 39a88 0	91/to 99/	87/ to 95/	90/ & 94/	90/ & 94/	6491/ & 99/
", (Two Horses)	³⁹ a88 0 ³⁹ a90 6	6486 0 6491 0	85 0 90 0	6485 0 6490 0	6485 0 6490 0	6486 0 6491 0
Chamber Hands	90/6 & 93/	6102 8	6111 10+	85 0*	87 6	86 6
Pullers and Stackers	84 6	6102 8	6117 4†	85 0*	87 6	87 6*
Confectionery-						
Journeymen	104 0‡	98 0	987 6	87/ & 91/	100 0*	99 7
Labourers Storemen—Head	84 0; 104 0;	87 6 95 6	978 0 989/to111/6	82 0 87 0	80 0* 89 0*	89 1
Other	84 0‡	90 6	984 0	82 0	39 0	97 1 92 1
Ham and Bacon Curing-						
Casing Cleaners—Fore-						
men Curers—First Hand	94 / & 100 / 116 0	108 6	6109 0	100		100 0
Assistant	101 0	108 6 98/6 & 101/	6109 0 692 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	92 6 85 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 102 & 6 \\ 92 & 0 \end{array}$
Cutters Up—First Hand	102 0	101 0	6103 0	101 0	85 0	92 0
Assistant Ham Baggers	94 6	101 0 94 0	694 0 697 0	91 0	77 6	
Lardmen	89 6	94 0 94/& 101/	697 0	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 91 & 0 \\ 91 & 0 \end{array} $	80 0 85 0	92 0 92 0
Rollers and Trimmers	94 6	101 0	690 9	101 0	80 / & 85 /	92 0
Scalders	89 6 89 6	101 0	699 6	101 0	87 6	92 0
Slaughtermen	102 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	688 0 6109 0	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 101 & 0 \\ 108 & 6 \end{array} $	80 0 92 6.	$\begin{array}{ccc} 92 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 \end{array}$
,, Assistant	95 0	101 0	689 0	101 0	80 0	92 0
Smallgoodsmen— First Hand	102 0	108 6	6109 0	700 0		
Assistant	89 6	96 0	688 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	92 6 85 0	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 102 & 6 \\ 92 & 0 \end{array} $
Smokers—First Hand	94 6	101 0	6103 0	101 0	80 0	92 0
Assistant Washers—First Hand	89 6	94 0	688 0		77 6	
Assistant	94 6 89 6	94 0	690 9 688 0	101 0	80 0 77 6	92 0
Jam Making and Pre-						
serving-						
Adult Males	84 6	84 6	78 0	84 6	84 0	84 6
Solderers	91 6	91 6	697 2	91 6	84 0	91 6
Malting-						
Maltsters	92 0	91 0	83 0	6103 6	695 0	83 0
Meat Packing†						
Cappers Fillers and Podgers	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	6111 10			
Guillotine Hands	84 0 83 0	1087 0 87 6	696 3 6101 9			
Jokermen	94 0	87/6 & 95/6	6104/6 &			
Lacquerers	94 0	1087 0	108/2			
			696/3 & 101/9			
Margarine Makers Packers	78/ & 83/	1092/&99/				
Seamers	84 0 94 0	1087 0 87/6 & 95/6	696 3 6117 4			
		0.70 & 33/0	117 4			
Milk Delivery— Carters—One Horse	39a94 0	86 0	07.6			
Two Horses	39a94 0	86 0 91 0	87 6 92 6	85 0 90 0	¹⁷ 85 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
			02	00 U		91 0

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Brisbane rates from Meat Export
Award. † 46 and 48 hours per week.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours
constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table
on page 144.

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydne	y.	Melbou	rne.	Brisbane	e.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	8.	\overline{d} .	8.	d.	s. d		s. d.	8. d.	s. d.
Milling—Condiments—	93	6	86	0	681 (6	86 0		80 0
Grinders Mixers or Blenders	86	6	86	0		6	86 0		80 0
Stone Dressers	94		89	0		6	89 0		80 0
Other Adults		6	83	6	681	6	83 0	1	80 0
Milling-Flour-			eo= /a		00 / 40 1/	00 /	607 /6 %	697/6 &	96/6 to
Engine Drivers	697/6 100/		697/6 100/		93/ to 10	09/	697/6 & 100/6	100/6	102/6
Firemen	688		688			0	688 6	688 6	
Millers-Head	6110			6		6	6110 6	6110 6	110 0
Shift	6100/6		6100/		699/to 10	07/	6100/6 to	6100/6 to 109/6	95 0
	109		109				109/6 6109 6	6109 6	90 0
Millwrights	6109 690	6	6109 690	6	687	6	690 6	690 6	84 0
Packermen	691	6	691	6		6	691 6	691 6	82 0
Purifiermen Silksmen	691	6	691	6		6	691 6	691 6	82 0
Smuttermen	691	6	691	6	689	6	691 6	691 6	
Storemen—Head	695	6	695	6		6	695 6	695 6	95 0
Topmen	691	6	691	6		6	691 6	691 6	82 0
Truckers and Others			685/6 &				685/6 & 88/		82 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2	3	2	3	2	4	2 3	2 3	2 3
Milling-Oatmeal-	00	0	86	0	681	6	86 0	01 0 9 1244	82 / & 84 /
Kilnmen	89 99	6	92	0	685/6		92 0		110 0
Millers—Head	99	U	02		100/6				
Milling-Rice-					801	0	00 0		
Dryingroom Hands	92	6	83	6		6	83 6 92 0		
Millers—Head	99	6	92	0	685/6 100	6	92 0		
	94	0	89	0		6	89 0		
Stone Dressers	86	6	83	6		6	83 6		
Other A ults	00	U	0.0	·	0.				
Pastrycooking—	88	0	86	0	85	0	1888 6	85 0	86 0
Carters	88	0	84			0			80 0
Packers	98	0	107			6	103 0	95 / & 102 /6	93 6
Pastrycooks ,, Assistant	85		100			0			80 0
Poulterers-									
Bench Hands—									
1st Rate		6	85						
2nd Rate	83	6	78/ &				70 (4) 140		
Foremen	96	0	105	0					
Tea Packing—	10"	0*	96	0	685/6	e.	108 6		
Foremen	105	U.	90	U	100/6				
Headmen	95	0*	91	0	685/6 100/6	de	99. 0	87 0	
			1		681		85 0	84 0	

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking— Bootmakers	696 0	696 0	694 9	696 0	698 1	693 0
Dyeing and Cleaning— Clothes Cleaners	87/6 to 94/6†	87/6 to 94/6	687/6 to 94/6	87/6 to 94/6	680 0.	
Dyers—Black	109 0	109 0	6109 0 6109 0	109 0 109 0	680 0 680 0	
Dye-house Labourers	84 6	84 6	684 6	84 6	680 0	
Hatmaking—Straw—	684 6	684 6	684 6	684 6		10.43
Blockers Stiffeners	695 6 695 6	695 6 695 6	695 6 695 6	695 6 695 6		

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. \$ † Six-day week—48 hours; five-day week—48 hours;

Week—46½ hours.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC .- continued .

Tailoring	stry and Occupation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbo	urne.	Brisba	ine.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hobs	art.
Tailoring			,		7		,						_
Cutters	ring Order	8.	a.	8.	a.	8.	a.	8.	a.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Presers	440-0	110	0.4	6110	0	6110	0	6110	0	0110		0440	
Tailors													6
Trimmers	11												6
Cailoring Ready-made Brushers												6102	6
Brushers	immers	100	01	°102	6	°102	6	6102	6	e100	0	6102	6
Brushers	ring_Ready.made_												
Cutters 100 0† *102 6 *102	and a see	607	e	807	e l	607	0	807	0				
Folders	44									00.00			6
Machinists	1.1									695	0		6
Pressers - Coat Hands *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *95 0 *102												687	6
Trouser and Vest Hands												6102	6
Vest Hands		6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	695	0	6102	6
Tailors *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *102 6 *95 0 *102 Under Pressers— Coat Hands *87 6 *87				1.11	1							The state of	
Trimmers												6102	6
Under Pressers					6		6		6	695	0	6102	6
Under Pressers		100	0+	6102	6	6102	6	6102	6	695	0	6102	6
Trouser and Vest Hands *86 0 *86 0 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 0 *	der Pressers—											1	
Trouser and Vest Hands *86 0 *86 0 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 *86 0 *90 0 *86 0 *	Coat Hands	687	6	687	6	687	6	687	6	600	0	697	6
Hands				0.						50	·	1 01	. 0
Mills	TT 1-	686	0	686	0	686	0	686	0	690	0	686	0
Dychousemen 83 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Labourers— General 82 0 84 0 1°80 0 79 6 84 Willyhouse 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Milling Hands 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 85 0 84 Pattern Weavers 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Sourers 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Spinners 82 6 85 0 1°92 6 80 6 86/t 10 86/t 1°81/6 10 86/t 1°81/6 1°81/6 10 86/t 1°81/6 1°81													
Dyehousemen 83 6	rders	83	0	84	0	1080	0	79	6			9.1	6
Lâbourers— General 82 0 84 0 1°80 0 79 6 84 Willyhouse 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Milling Hands 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 85 0 84 Pattern Weavers 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Scourers 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Spinners 82 6 85 0 1°92 6 80 6 86/t Tuners 86/6 to 97/6 86/to 94/ 1°81/6 to 85 0 86/t Twisters in 85 6 84 0 1°81/6 to 85 0 84													0
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		00	0	O.F.		00	0	62	0			04	U
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tomorrol .	99	0	9.1	0	1000	0	70	0			0.4	0
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	37111 1												0
Pattern Weavers 82 6 84 0 † 79 6 84 Sopiners 82 6 84 0 \$\frac{1080}{2}\$ 0 82 6 84 Spiners 82 6 85 0 \$\frac{1092}{2}\$ 6 80 6 \$6 \tag{6}\$ to \$6 \tag{7}\$ Tuners 86/6 to 97/6 86/to 94/ \$\frac{1081}{2}\$ fot 0 85 0 \$6 \tag{7}\$ to 86/to \$6 \tag{7}\$ Twisters in 85 6 84 0 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 79 6 \$84	Illian Transla												0
Scourers 82 6 84 0 1°80 0 82 6 84 Spinners 82 6 85 0 1°92 6 80 6 86/to Tuners 86/6 to 97/6 86/to 94/ 1°81/6 to 85 0 86/to Twisters in 85 6 84 0 ‡ 79 6 84	XX7					1080	U						0
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						+							0
Tuners $86/6 \text{ to } 97/6 \ 86/\text{ to } 94/ \ 92/6 \ 79 6$ $86/6 \text{ to } 94/6 \text{ to } 85/6 \text{ to } 84/6 \text{ to } 85/6 \text{ to } $												84	0
Twisters in 85 6 84 0 2 79 6 84												86/to	
Twisters in . 85 6 84 0 ‡ 79 6 . 84	ners	86/6 to 9	97/6	86/to	94/			85	0			86/to	94
	isters in	85	6	84	0	+		79	6			9.1	0
		83	0	85	0	*		79	6				
0.000	rom A daulde					1000	0					86 84	0

GROUP V .- BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney	•	Melbor	irne.	Brisba	ine.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Bookbinding	s. d.		8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Theadone			88	0	690	0	86	6			84	0
Elejahana	95 0		115	6	6106	0	105	6	6103		108	0
Journeymen Book-	00 0		110		100	U	100	U	-100	U	108	U
binders	95 0		115	6	6106	0	105	6	6103	0	108	0
Marblers	95 0		115	6	6106	0	105	6	6103	0	108	0
Paper Rulers	95/to 107		115	6	6106	0	105	6	6103	0	108	0
Tapor araior	007 (0 201	1			1.00		100		100		108	
Engraving (Process)§												
Engravers	697 6		6100/&	110/	M		101	0			September 1	
Etchers-Half-tone	6102 6		6100/&		6110	0	113	6			100000	
,, Line	697 6		6107		6105	0	99	6				
Mounters	692 6		695	0	697	6	89	6				
Operators	6102 6	-50	6100/&	110/	6110	0	113	6				
Printers	697 6		6102	6	6100	0	89	6				
Routers	692 6		6100	0	697	6	89	6				
Lithographing—												
Printers	95 6		115	6	6110	0	105	6			108	0
Rotary Machinists	100 6		120 / &		6110	0	105	6	6103	0	110/&	
Stone Polishers	95 6		98		690	0	86	6				0

^{†464} and 48 hours per week. ‡ Piece-work rates. § Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP V .- BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydn	ey.	Melbo	irne.	Brisba	ine.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hoba	ırt.
Printing (Daily News-	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Compositors—	0.											
Day Work	6114	0	6127	6	6114		113	6	6130	0	108	
Night Work	5124	0	6140	0	6122	2	123	6	5140	,0	5113	0
Linotype Attendants—											100 10	100
Day Work	6109		6105		6101	0	91	6	6120	0	103/&	
Night Work	5114	0	5117	7	6106	0	101	6	5125	0	6108/&	113/
Linotype Operators—					2105	_	+		5141	0	4	
Day Work	6130/&		1		6125 6132	7	1		46151	0		
Night Work	5135/&	199/	†		132	11			0131	U		
Machinists (First Hand)—												
The TYPE To	6114	0	6117	7	6123	6	117	6	6125	0	92	0
Night Work	5124		5135	3	6128		127	6	5135	0	597	0
Publishers	6 594 /		6 510		690 / to		98	6	6 5105	/ to	5108	0 '
a dibilition	01,0	2007	to 11						112/	/		
Readers-									1			
Day Work	6119	0	6127	6	6111	0	119	6	6130	0 :	108	0
Night Work	5134	0	6130	0	6116	0	129	6	5140	0	5113	0
Readers' Assistants—							0.0		8101	0	92	0
Day Work	689		692	6	696	0	86 96	6	6101 5111	0	597	
Night Work	599	0	695/ &	100/	6101	0	90	0	-111	U	-97	· ·
Stereotypers (First									1000			
Class)— Day Work	6106	6	6111	9	6103/	8 8	100	6	6117	6	97	0
Day Work	,100	. 0	.111	9	111		100		1	. 7		
Night Work	5111	6	5122	1	6108/		110	6	5127	6	5102	0
Might Work	111				116							
Stereotypers' Assts										119		
Day Work	699	0	6100	0	695		93	6	6105	0	87	0
Night Work	5104	0	5110	7	6100	0	103	6	5115	0	592	0
Printing (Job Offices)-	61.00	0	115	6	6106	0	105	6	6103	0	108	0
Compositors	6102 6107		115	6	6106		105	6	103		108	
Electrotypers General Hands	.107	U	88		690		86	6				0
General Hands Linotype Operators	6108	2	6132	0	6110		6118	6	5125	0	118	0
Lindey pe operators	100	-	202		117							
Machinists	689/to	98/	115	6	690 / to	106/	105	. 6	6103	0	108	
Monoline Operators	6108		6132	0	6110/	de	6118	6	⁵ 125	0	118	0
					117		****		510*			
Monotype Operators	6108	2	6132	0	6106/&	111/	6118	6	5125	0		
Monotype Casting			00.4		600	0	86	6				
Machinists	61.00		694	0	690 6106	0	105	6	6103	0	108	0
Readers	6102		121	0	6106		105	6	6103	0	108	
Stereotypers	697	0 2	115 6132	0	6110		6118		5125	0	100	
Typograph Operators	6108	2	132	U	117		110	U		100		

GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Asphalting— Layers—Cold Work , Hot Work Mastic Boilers Potmen Rubbers Down Yardmen and Labourers	97 0 97 0 97 0 97 0	93 6 93 6 87 6 90 0 87 6		87 0 87 0	:: }	89/6 to 95/0
Beatbuilding— Boatbuilders	132 0	990 / to 120 /*	6108 2	126 0*	132 0	120 0*

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

[†] Piece-work rates.

GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING -continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Brickmaking—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Burners	96/3 to	90 0	88/to 94/	33117 6	28101/6 to	84 0
Carters—One Horse , Two Horses Clayholemen Drawers Labourers Loaders Out Lottsmen Machinemen Panmen	98/10½ 2285 0 2295 0 697 0 699 0 693 0 693 0 693 0 693 0 693 0 695 0	86 0 91 0 90 6 91/& 96/ 85 6 85 6 85/6 & 87/ 87/ & 91/	85 0 90 0 682 6 682 6 680 8 680 8 680 8 682 6 680 8	85 0 90 0 96 0 102 0 91 0 91 0 94/&97/ 1839/11 &	108/6 85 0 90 0 87 0 † 87 0 87 0 87/& 90/ 87 0	88 0 93 0 81 0 87 0 81 0 81 0 81 0 81 0
Pit Foremen Pitmen Pit Shooters Setters Truckers Wheelers Yardmen	6105 0 697 0 6101 0 699 0 693 0 693 0 693 0	30/6 to 96/6 30/6 to 96/6 91/ & 96/ 85 6 85 6 85 6		103/1 101 0 96 0 101 0 102 0 91 0 91 0	93 0 87 0 93 0 95 0 87 0 87/& 90/ 87 0	81 0 84 0 87 0 81 0 81 0 81 0
Broom-making (Millet)— Sorters—Head ,, Other	697 0 885/&89/	110 0 98 0	688 0	::		84 0* 66 0*
Brushmaking-						
Bass Broom Drawers Finishers Machinists Boring	699 6 699 6	95 0 95 0		80 0 80 0		
Boring Boults Carver Paint Brush Makers Pan Workers—Hair and Bass.	\$105 6 \$104 0	95 0 100 0 95 0	102 6	80 0 80 0 93 0 86 6		
Candle Making—						
Acidiflers General Hands Glycerine Distillers Moulders Press-room Gangers	84 0 82 0 86 6 82 0 84 0	89 0 87 0 89 0 87 6 86 6	1082 6 1078 6 1078 6 1082 6 1079/6 &	89 0 87 0 89 0 87 6 86 6	84 6* 84/6to94/6*	80 0
Stillmen	87 0	89 0	81/6	89 0		
Cardboard Box Makers— Guillotine and other						
Cutters Other Adults	88/ & 89/6 82 0	108 0 88 0	⁹ 97 6 ⁹ 85 0	94/6&105/6 86 6	698/& 99/6 683 0	
Goachmaking (Road)— Bodymakers Labourers Painters Labourers Labourers	107 0 84 6 6107 0	106 6 84 6 106 6 90 6	6101 9 682 6 6101 9 689 10	106 0 83 6 106 0 90 0	103 6 84 6 103 6 89 0	110 0 87 6 110 0 94 0
Smiths	107 0	106 6	6101 9	106 0	103 6	110 0
Trimmers Vycemen Wh'lmaking Machinists Wheelwrights	89 0 107 0 91 0 107 0 107 0	88 6 106 6 90 6 106 6 106 6	682 6 6101 9 688 0 6101 9 6101 9	88 0 106 0 90 0 106 0 106 0	88 6 103 6 89 6 103 6 103 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 92 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \\ 94 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \end{array}$
Coachmaking (Axle-						
Centre Turners Faceplate Workers	$\begin{array}{cccc} 107 & 0 \\ 107 & 0 \end{array}$	106 6 106 6	6101 9 6101 9	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	103 6 103 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 110 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \end{array}$
Goachmaking (Spring- making)—						
Fitters Springmakers	$107 0 \\ 107 0$	106 6 106 6	6101 9 6101 9	106 0 106 0	103 6 103 6	$\begin{array}{cccc} 110 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \end{array}$

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fellmongering-		07 0	692 6	89 0	88 0	
Bate Hands	87 6	87 0 87 0	689 6	89 0	88 0	
	87 6 84/6 & 87/6	84/ & 87/	688 0	89 0	88 0	
Labourers	87 6	87. 0	692/6& 95/6	89 0	88 0	
Machinists—	01 0	0.	02/00000/0		100	
Burring	90 6	90 0	698 6			
Fleshing	90 6	90 0	685 6			
Scouring	90 6	90 0	689 6	89 0	88 0	
Setting out	90 6	90 0	695 6	89 0	88 0	
Soakhole Men	90 6	90 0	695 6	89 0 89 0	88 0	
Sweathouse Men	84 6	84 0 92 0	695 6 695 6	89 0	88 0	
Wool Sorters	92 6	92 0	95 6	09 0	00 0	
Fibrous Plaster Working-						
Fixers' Assistants	91 0	6102 8		99 0	90 0*	
Shop Hands	107 0	6102 8		100 0	108 0*	
Other Adults	91 0	686 0		99 0	90 0*	
Gas Making and Supply—			4405 5	110 /0 0110 /	6102 0	113 6
Blacksmiths	108 6	111 6	6105 5 680 0	113/6 &119/	104 0	112 0
Coke Trimmers	95 3	95 9 103 6	93/ to 109/	108/3 &	89/to 95/	
Engine Drivers	103 3	109 0	93/ 10 109/	109/9	007 00 007	
Gas Fitters	114 6	6121 0	6115 6	118 6	110 0	112 10
Labourers	88 0	87 10	680 0	88 6	80 0	89 8
Mainlayers	103 3	118 0	691 0	114/6 &	92 0	106 0
				115/6	400 0	110 10
Metermakers	97 0	111 6		118/6 to 142/2	100 0	112 10
35-1	100 0	100 0		142/2		93 9
Meter Testers	103 3	106 0	801 0		92 0	106 0
Service Layers	103 3	118 0	691 0	118 6	32 0	100
Service Layers' Lab- ourers	88 0	91 9	682 9	88 6	83 0	93 9
Otolrone	103 3	105/6 to	105/ & 107/	108/3 &	28115/8 &	107 7
Stokers	105 5	109 6	100/ 00 101/	109 9	125/	
Yardmen	88 0	87 10	680 0	88 6	80 0	. 89 8
Glassfounding-			San	+	+	
Bottlestoppers	†	†	†		91 6	
Furnacemen	93 0	93 6 84 6	89 0 80 0	93 6 84 6	82 6	
Tabassant Assistant	84 0	84 6 84 6	80 0	84 6	82 6	
Labourers	84 0 12a87 6	12a88 0	12a83 6	12488 0	12082 6	
Doolropa	+ 0	+	+	+	+	
Sorters	86 6	87 0	82 6	87 0	82. 6	
Glassworking and Glazing					00 0	106 0
Bevellers	100 0	106 6	695 0	102 0	98 0	
Cementers	81 0	. 90 0		102 0		
Cutters and Glaziers—	100 0	106 6	689 0	102 0		
Plate Other	$\begin{array}{cccc} 100 & 0 \\ 100 & 0 \end{array}$	106 6 106 6	689 0	102 0		
Lead Light Glaziers	100 0	95/ & 106/6		102 0		Committee Vision 1977
	80 0	95 0		102 0		
Silverers—	00 0	00.0				
Using own Recipe	101 0					
Other	101 0	106 6	695 0	102 0	98 0	
Horsehair Working-						
Curlers	92/ to 105/*					
Drafting Hands Wet Hacklers and others	92 0*	94 0 80 / to 94 /				
wet Hackiers and others	82/to 85/*	00/ 00 54/				
Jewellery, Clock and						
Watchmaking§—	A STATE OF THE STA					
Chainmakers	98/6 & 101	98 0	692 6	95 0‡	96 01	
Engravers	101 0	11107 6	692/6 & 95	95 0± 105 0±	96 0	1065/to85/
Mounters	98 6	98 0	692/6 & 95	/ 105 01	96 0	
Setters	101 0	100.0	695 0	105 0‡	96 0)	
Watch and Clock	11100 0	800 / 6 100	697 6	102 6‡	100 0	
Makers	11100 0	890 / & 100		102 61	100 0	10100 0*
Repairers	11100 0	890 / & 100	01 0	102 04		The second second
Leather-Small Goods-						
General Hands	105 0	105 0	108 0	100 0	100 8	104 0

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Piece-work rates. ‡ Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). § Sydney rates with deductions for hol.days.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING -continued.

Industry and Occupat	ion.	Sydne	ey.	Melbo	urne.	Brisba	ine.	Adela	ide.	Pert	h.	Hobs	art.
		8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Manures—Animal†— Fertilizer Hands		88	6	100	0	6100	10						
Manures—Artificial—													
Acid Retortmen				90	6			91	0	80	0		
Bagging Men				84	6			85	0	77	Ö		
Bin Workers Bone Mill Feeders	• •			84 84	6			85	0	77	0		
Chamber Burners	::	1		90	6			85 91	0	77 80	0		•
Crushers and Mixer	S			90	6			91	0	80	0	:	
Labourers	٠٠,			84	6			85	.0	77	0		
Masonry — Marble a	and												
Stone—		477.40		04.40									
Carvers	• •	46146	8	6146	8	6124	8	6146	8	6113/8 117/			•
Machinists— Carborundum		46100/3		104	6	6124	8	6110/	&	6113/8	8 &		
Other		108/		116	0	6124	8	121 6110/	1&	117/ 6113/	/4		
Masons		46120	0	61.20	0	6124	8	121 6121		117/6113/8	4	6110	. 0
Polishers—								100		117/	/4	110	·
Machine— Granite		6104	6	108	0	6102	8	6102	8	688	0		
Marble Other—		6104	6	108	0	6102	8	6102	8	688	0		
Granite		6104	6	699	0	6102	8	6102	8	688	0		1.0
Marble	• •	6104	6	699	0	6102	8	6102	8	688	0		
MasonryMonumenta													
Carvers	• •	4b133	4	6132	0	6124	8	123	0	6113/8 117/		6110	0
Fixers	• •	4b120	0	93	0	6124	8	107	.0	6113/8 117/	3 &	°110	0
Labourers Letter Cutters		693 4 <i>b</i> 120	6	93 6120	0	6102 6124	8	87 115	0	682 6113/8	6	699 6110	0
Masons		4b120	0	6120	0	6124	8	115	0	117/ 6113/8	3 &	6110	0
pticians-										117/	4		
Journeymen	• •	695/to:	108/	8a100	0	692/6&	105/	100/ 112/		. 96	0		
aper Bag Making-													
Guillotine Cutters Machinists	• •	. 89	6	87/6 &	$\frac{6}{92/6}$	997 997	6	105 86/6 &		103 103	0		
aper Making—													
Beatermen Assistant		102 85	0	106	6								1
Breakermen		85	0	85 91	6						100		
Cutters		85	.0	88/6 &									
Guillotine Men Machinists		85	0	86	6								
,, Assistant		102 85	0	109 85	0								
Packers		84	6	85	6					::	-		
Ragboilermen Rippers		87 84	0	88	6								
Other Adults	::	84 82	6	88 85	6			11		13	3		
olish Making—													
Foremen Grinders	٠.			86	0			86	0		100		
M llhands	• •			86 86	0			86	0				
Mixers				86	0			86 86	0		1 1 10		
Other Adults				83	6			83	6				
ortmanteau Making-	_	105											

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award. ‡ Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP VI.-OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

ndustry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Potteries — General— Burners — Head Assistant Hollow-ware Pressers Labourers Sagger Makers Sanitary Pressers Throwers — 1st Class	93 0 87/ & 89/6 98 0 87 0 89 6 104 0 104 0	90 6 87 6 88 6 85 6 87 6 89 6 95 6	88 0 88 0 680 8 680 8	85/to 100/* 70/ to 80/* 90/to 100/* 90/to 105/*		84 0 78 0 84 0 78 0 84 0 87 0
Turners 2nd Class	95 0	85/6 & 89/6 88 6	688 0		Administration	81 0
Potteries—Pipemaking— Burners—Head Assistant	97 6	90 6 87 6	94 0 88 0	93/to 100/*	94 0 80 0	84 0 78 0
Drawers Junction Stickers Moulders Mould Makers Setters	92 0 94 0 99 0 94 0 96 0	85 6 87 6 89 0 95 6 88 6	680 8 680 8 680 8 682 6 680 8	93/ to 100/* :: 93/ to 100/*	80 0 86 0 94 0 92 0 86/&94/	79 6 78/& 79/ 79/6
other than Roof- ing)— Labourers Moulders or Pressers	87 0 88/&91/	85 6 89 0	680 8 680 /8 & 84 /4	83 0 91 0		78 0 78/to 84/
Setters—Head Other	94 0 88 0	87 6 87 6	680 8 680 8	93 0 93 0		79 6
Quarrying— Borers—			***************************************	00 8	691 73	88 0
Hand or Machine Assistant Dressers Faceman	6100 6 692 6 6107 0 6102 6	696 6 687 6 6103 6 696 6	689 2 683 2 683 2 689 2	99 6 93 6 93 6 93 6		81 0 84 0 78 0 84 0
Gutterers	6112 6 698 6 692 6	6103 6 687 6	692 10 689 2 683 2	93 6 93 6	688 84 685 114	84 0 78 0
Truckers Machine Feeders Quarrymen Spallers	692 6 6104 6 6107 0 696 6	687 6 690 6	683 2 684/7&88/8 692 10 687 4	93 6 93 6 93 6 93 6	685 11 2 691 7 2 6106 3 2 691 7 2	78 0 81 0 88/to 109 84 0
Repe Making— Clothes Line Lappers	82 6	82 6	86 1			
Feeders for First Spreader Foremen—Head	86 6 98 6 98 6	86 6	86 1 97 8 90 4	85 0 92 0 87 0		
Knockers Out and Dampers Down Oilers	82 6 85 6	82 6 85 6	86 1	82 0 82 0		
Packers Reelers—Hand Steam	82 6 83 0 83 6	82 6 83 0 83 6	86 1 86 1 86 1	82 0 82/&85/ 89 0	::	
Rubber Working†— Calender Hands	101/2 & 104/11	101/1 & 104/10				
Compound Weighers Cycle Tyre Makers Dough Mixers Forcing Machinists Heaters Hosemakers	88 11 87 5 88 11 88 11 88 11 88 11	88 10 87 4 88 10 88 10 88 10 88 10	::		navatti i	
Mechanical Lathe Hands	89 11 94 11	89 10 94 10			::	
Moulders—Other Press Hands	88 11 88 11 88 11	88 10 88 10 88 10	::			11
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers Textile Cutters	89 11 85/11 & 88/11	89 10 85/10 & 88/10				::
Tube Repairers	88 11 87 5	88 10 87 4	688 0 688 0	80/to 90/ 87/to 92/	*	

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Melbourne hours, 46 and 48 per week.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP VI .- OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Industry and Occupation	. Sydney.	Melbourne	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Rubber Working con-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tyre Moulders Vulcanizers Wrappers Other Adults	104 11 88 11 86 5 84 11	104 10 88 10 86 4 84 10	688 0 688 0	87/to 92/*		
Saddlery and Harness-		71.10				
making— Collarmakers Harnessmakers Machinists Saddlers	105 0 105 0 105 0 105 0	105 0 105 0 105 0 105 0	108 0 108 0 108 0 108 0	100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0	100 8 100 8 100 8 100 8	104 0 104 0 104 0 104 0
Sail Making— Sailmakers	104 0	105 0	6102 0	94 0	80/to 100/*	
Ship Building— Carpenters and Joiners Dockers Painters Shipwrights—	6115 6 112 0 112 0	6115 6 112 0 112 0	6115 6 112 0 112 0	6115 6 112 0 112 0	⁶ 115 6	6115 6
New Work Old Work	$\begin{array}{ccc} 132 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 \end{array}$	6121 0 6121 0	6121 0 6121 0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 132 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 132 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 \end{array}$	120 0* 120 0*
Foremen	89/&91/6 82 0 82 0 94 0 84 0	90 6 83 6 88 6	1087 0 1080 0 1080 0 1080 0	90 6 83 6 88 6	84 6*	95 0 80 0 100 0 95 0
Tallow Making— Tallowmen	93 6	100 0	⁶ 96/3 to 99/†	84 0		88/ to 100/4
Tanning and Currying Beamsmen Curriers	94 6 99 0	94 6 99 0	94 6 99 0	94 6 99 0	94 6 99 0	94 6
Fancy Leather Finishers	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0	89 0
ellers Jiggers and Grainers	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0	92 0
(B'kbinding Leather) Labourers Linemen and Yardmen Machinists—	92 0 83 6 86 0	92 0 83 6 86 0	92 0 83 6 86 0	92 0 83 6 86 0	92 0 83 6 86 0	92 0 83 6 86 0
Fleshing Scouring Scoudding Scoudding Shitting Unhairing Whitening Other Rollers and Strikers Tablemen	94 6 87 0 89 0 96 0 99 0 89 0 96 0 87 0 91 0 89 0	94 6 87 0 89 0 96 0 99 0 89 0 96 0 87 0 91 0	94 6 87 0 89 0 96 0 99 0 89 0 96 0 87 0 91 0	94 6 87 0 89 0 96 0 99 0 89 0 96 0 87 0 91 0 89 0	94 6 87 0 89 0 96 0 99 0 89 0 96 0 87 0 91 0 89 0	94 6 87 0 89 0 96 0 99 0 89 0 96 0 87 0 91 0 89 0
ent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—Ist Hand, 2nd Hand Dressers Machinists Sewers—Hand Tent Makers	6104 0 6104 0 6104 0 6104 0 6104 0 6104 0	95 0 85 0 85 0 85 0 95 0	693 0 693 0 693 0 688 6 693 0	94 0	9/ to 100/*	115 0* 85 0*
Vickerworking— Bamboo or Wicker Workers	105 0	100 0	6106 4	91 6	95 0	102 6
Basket Makers and Repairers	109 0	100/ & 105/	697/6 & 100/6	91 6		
Upholsterers	102 0	100 0	6106 4	96 6		

^{*} Ruling or predominent rates, see note at top of page 144. † Rates taken from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP VII .- BUILDING.

	(GROUP VII	-Building.		1	
Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bricklaying— Bricklayers— Surface Sewer and Tunnel	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. 6115 6 6115 6	8. d. 6121 0 6121 0	s. d. 6117 4 6117 4	s. d. 61 6 4 6112/4 & 118/4
Carpentering—	6121 0	6117 4	6115 6	6115 6	6110 0	6120 1
Bricklayers' Labourers Carpenters' Labourers Cancete Workers Earth Excavators Gear Workers Masons' Labourers Plasterers' Labourers Scaffold Hands	695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4	*97 2 *97 2 *97 2 *97 2 *97 2 *97 2 *97 2 *97 2	697 2 697 2 6103 2 697 2 697 2 697 2 697 2 697 2	695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4 695 4	695 4 686 2 695 4 686 2 695 4 695 4 695 4	699 11 699 11 699 11 699 11 699 11 699 11 699 11
Lathing and Ceiling— Lathers	695/to105/* 695/to105/*	6114 0*	6115 6 6115 6		‡ 114/to120/*	695 4 6106 4*
Masonry— Masons	45120 0	6120 0	6124 8	6121 0	6113/8 & 117/4	6106 4
Fainting (House) and Glazing— Glaziers	6102 8 6102 8 6102 8 6110 0	6104 6 6104 6 6104 6 6104 6	6115 6 6115 6 6115 6 6115 6	697 2 697 2 697 2 697 2	106 0\$ 6105 5 6105 5 6105 5	6106 4 6106 4 6106 4 6106 4
Plastering— Fibrous Plaster Fixers Plasterers— Surface	10108 4 10108 4 10112 2	6102 8 6110/to 118/3 6123 9	6115 6 6115 6 4a121/6 & 124/6	*99 0 *121 0	108 0* 6117 4	\$106 4 \$106 4 \$112/4 & \$115/4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—Galv. Iron Workers	10106 10 10106 10 10106 10	6121 0 6121 0 6121 0	6115 6 6115 6 6115 6	6110 0 6110 0 6110 0	110 0 110 0 110 0	699/& 110/ 112 10 699/& 110/
Roofing— Shinglers	10120 9 10120 9 10120 9	6115 6 6115 6 6115 6	6115 6 6115 6 6115 6	6121 0	108/to 114/*	6106 4 6106 4
Tile Layers	6108 0	1	6115 6	25 0¶*	4-4	6106 4 °
Tuckpointing— Tuckpointers	685 0	6117 4	6115 6	6121 0	‡	6120 0*
Water Supply and Sewerage— Carpenters	107 0 98/& 100/ 92 6 1d 4 6102/8 to 133/6	6117 4 6100 9 685 0 692/& 95/6	691/to100/2 680 0 6107 6	6110 0* 82/&88/*	6104 0 686 0 680 0 689 0	112 0 95 6 86 6 92 6
Pipe-jointers & Setters Timbermen	94/&100/	695 6	685/6 & 87/4	91 0*	689 / & 98 / 689 0	92 6 92 6
Toolsharpeners	100 0	697 9	6107 6	. 94 0*	689 0	98 6

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. ‡ Piece-work. § Hours prevailing in shops where employed. ¶ Per day.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

SECTION IV.—continued. GROUP VIII.—MINING.

		GROUP VI.	II.—MINING.			
Industry and Occupation	n. N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland	d. S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Coal Miningt—	s, d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d,	8. d.
	. 110/6 to 117/6	117 0	121/6 to 134/6			104/&118/6
Bracemen	. 105/6 to 107/6	113 6	105/to 124/6			
Carpenters .	. 113/6 to 121/6	113 6	115/6 to 134/6			104 0
Deputies		130 0	124/6 & 128/			122/ & 123/
Engine Drivers— Winding and Loco. Other	114/to 132	/ 109/&117/ 109 0	6 114/6to150 105/6to138	/	124/6&127/6	6 110/to121/6
Labourers— Surface Underground	. 99 0 . 99/to 105/	99 0 99 0	99/to 117/6 101/to120/6	3	99 0	99/ & 100/6 99/ & 100/6
Miners— Machine	. +	+	†		†	†
Manual— Dry Work	. †	†	†	pe	+	+
Wet Work Platmen or Banksmer Shaftsinkers—			99/ to 120/6		109 0	100 6
Dry Work .	123/6	126 0	124/6 to 142/6	Not		†
Wet Work .	. 107/8 to 123/6	132 0	133/9 to 151/9			Ť
Shiftmen— Dry Work .	. 99/ to 126/	113 6	116/6 to		119 6	116/6 & 120
Wet Work .	. 99/ to 126/	119 6	134/6 125/9 to 143/9		ban respe	120/
Shotfirers			116/6 &		119 6	
Shovellers		99 0	134/6		110 0	
Strikers Timbermen	99/to 102/	99 0	116/6 &		109 0	104 0
Weighmen Wheelers	100 101	120 0 105 6	134/6 105/6 to 126/6		109/6 &115/6	111 0 100 6
Gold and Other Mining		1000				
(except Coal)¶— Battery Feeders Bracemen	82/to 96/ 85/to 96/	72/to 83/6 77/to 88/6	79/to 97/2 81/5 to 102/8	61 6	81/to 91/6 90/to 100/6	78 0 81 0
Engine Drivers— Stationary	91/to 102/	83/6 to	82/to 121/	69/to 78/	86/to105/6	83/6 to 97/6-
Winding and Loco.	101/tc 126/	104/4 93/6 to	90/to 132/	75/ & 78/	96/ to 112/6	93/6 to
Firemen	82/to 98/ 82/to 90/	111/4 77/6 to 92/4 72/to 83/6	79/to 106/4 77/to 97/2	63/&69/ 60/to 63/	80/to 93/6 81/to 94/6	104/6 77/6 to 85/6- 78 0
Miners— Machine	88/to 99/	78/ to 101/6	83/6 to	†	94/ to 111/6	87/ to 90/
Manual— Dry Work	88/to 99/	81/to 99/6	110/11 83/6 to	†	89/ to 106/6	87/ & 88/6
Wet Work	94/to 105/	87/ to 105/6	102/8 95/4 to	†	98/ to 115/6	
Platmen	85/to 96/	77/to 88/6	110/11 81/5 to	61 6	90 / to 100 / 6	93/ & 94/6-
Shaft Sinkers— Dry Work	91/to 99/	87/ to 101/6	102/8 83/6 to	†	96/to 111/6	93 0
Wet Work	97/to 105/	93/ to 107/6	110/11 83/6 to	†	105/to	116 3
Shift Bosses		90/to 101/6	110/11 111/10 to	84/ & 87/	120/6	110 0
Timbermen	89/6 to 105/		120/1 89/to 110/11	69/ & 78/6	96/ to 111/6	90/ & 96/

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Piece-work rates. ‡ The hours of labour or coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under the War Precautions Act as iollows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour or meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of sh fis per fort-night is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under

[For continuation of footnote see next page.

GROUP IX .- RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupati	ion.	Sydne	y.	Melbou	rne.	Brisba	ne.	Adelai	de.	Pert	h.	Hobart.
Railways†		8.	d.	8.	d.	·	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	s. d.
Engine Drivers (Loc	0.)-											
1st Class		130	0	122	6	115/to	125/	126	0	135	0	117 0
0 7 00		124	0		19/6	109/to		123	0	123	0	114 0
0 7 00		118	0			103 to 1		117		115	0	111 0
			0	104/6&1				111		107	0	108 0
5th Class			0			97/to:				101	0	102/ & 10
Firemen—		100				01,00.	.01/					100, 00 10.
1st Class		100	0	98	6	90 / to 1	007	103	6	98	0	96 0
2nd Class		94		95		90/to:		99	0	89	0	93 0
3rd Class		88	0	89/6 &				96	0	83	0	87/ & 90
Guards—				00,000	,	01/00						.,
1st Class		97/to 1	.03/	107/6&1	110/6	110/to	120/	104	6	101	0	101/ & 10
2nd Class ·		91 / to				101/to		103		98		95/ & 98
3rd Class		88/to	91/	89/6 to				92		92/&		89/ & 9
Porters		82 / to	91/	83/6 to				82/ & 8		77/ &		77/to 86
Shunters—		/	/	/	00,0		00/	, , ,	,	,	/	
1st Class		104/6	to	107	6	110 / to	120 /	98	6	89	0	89 0
2.50 0.100.5		113/				220,00						
2nd Class		95/6 to		101	6	103/to	113/	95	6	83	0	86 0
3rd Class		91		95/6 &								
Ordinary		91		89/6 &						83	0	1
Signalmen—		0.2		00,00	0=/0	01/00.	.02/					
Special				113	6	103/to	116/	104/6	8	104	0	
opeciai				1.10	0	100/ 00	110/	113/		101		
1st Class		109/&	112/	104	6	101 / to	111 /	101		95	0	86/ & 89
2nd Class		106		98	6	96/to:		98		89	0	80 / & 83
3rd Class		103		95	6	90/to:		92		83		007 60 00
4th Class		91 / to 1		92	6	85 / to		89		80	0	
Framways (Electric a		,	,				/					
Cable)												
Car Washers or Clean	ners	81	6	90	6	692	7	87	0	83	0	91 0
Conductors—												
1st Year		84	6	90	6	85 / &	88/	89 / &	91/	85/ &	92/	88 0
2nd Year		87	6	93	6	88/ &	93/	91	0	92	0	91 0
		90	6	96	6	93/ & 1	103/	95/ &	97/	92	0	92/6 to 97
Firemen—												
Four Fires						,				-		1 1
		95	0	102	6	94	0	97	0	96	0	
Less than Four Fi	ires	95 95	0	102 99	6		0	97	0			
	ires					94			0	96	0	
		95	0	99	6	94 94	0		0	96 90	0	
Horse Drivers Labourers	::	95 81	6	99 96	6	94 94 85	0	94	0	96 90 87	0 0 0	86 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers		95 81 81	0 6 6	99 96	6	94 94 85	0	94	0	96 90 87	0 0 0 0	86 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men		95 81 81 81	0 6 6	99 96 84/6 &	6 6 90/6	94 94 85 85	0 0 0	94 85	0 0 0	96 90 87 83	0 0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers		95 81 81 81	0 6 6	99 96 84/6 &	6 6 90/6	94 94 85 85	0 0 0	94 85	0 0 0	96 90 87 83	0 0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr		95 81 81 81	0 6 6	99 96 84/6 &	6 6 90/6	94 94 85 85 85 692	0 0 0 7	94 85	0 0 0	96 90 87 83	0 0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men—	 	95 81 81 81 81	0 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93	6 6 90/6	94 94 85 85 85 692	0 0 0 7	94 85 88	0 0 0	96 90 87 83	0 0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91 94 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year	 rip-	95 81 81 81 81	0 6 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93	6 6 90/6 6	94 94 85 85 85	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/	94 85 88	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	96 90 87 83 87	0 0 0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91 94 0
Horse Drivers Labourers . Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year . 2nd Year 3rd Year	 	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96	0 6 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93	6 6 90/6 6 6	94 94 85 85 85 	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/	94 85 88 91 94 97/ & 9	0 0 0 0	96 90 87 83 87	0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91 94 0 91 0 94 0
Horse Drivers Labourers . Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year . 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen	:: :: :: ::	95 81 81 81 81 90 93	0 6 6 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6	94 94 85 85 85 692 85/ & 8 88/ & 93/ & 1	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/	94 85 88	0 0 0 0	96 90 87 83 87	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91 94 0 91 0 94 0 87 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year . 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen—	:: :: :: ::	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96	0 6 6 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6	94 94 85 85 85 692 85/ & 8 88/ & 93/ & 1	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0	94 85 88 91 94 97/ & 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 8/6 88/	96 90 87 83 87	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	86 0 88/& 91 94 0 91 0 94 0 87 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading	::	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81	0 6 6 6 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93 90 93 96 96	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 3	94 94 85 85 85 692 85/&8 88/&93/&1	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0	94 85 88 91 94 97/&9	0 0 0 0 0 0 8/6 88/	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 0 91 0 94 0 87 0 88 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading	:: :: :: ::	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81	0 6 6 6 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93 90 93 96 96	6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 0	94 94 85 85 692 85/&8 88/& 93/&1	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0	94 85 88 91 94 97/& 9 87/&	0 0 0 0 0 0 88/6 88/	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 0 94 0 94 0 97 0 97 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year . 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading Other	rip-	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	99 96 84/6 & 93 90 93 96 96 110 103	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 8 0 0 3 &	94 94 85 85 85 692 85/&8 88/&93/&1 3383 6123	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0	94 85 88 91 94 97/&9 87/&	0 0 0 0 0 0 88/6 88/	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97 105 95	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 0 91 0 94 0 97 0 97 0 98 0 97 0 94 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading Other Pitmen	::ip-	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81 95 86 97	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 0	99 96 84/6 & 93 90 93 96 96 110 103 102/6 105/	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8 0 0 3 8 &	94 94 95 85 85 85 88/& 93/&1 383 *123 *110 *93/60 100/	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0 11 2 & 10	94 85 88 91 94 97/ & 9 87/ & 100 98 91/ &	0 0 0 0 0 0 88/6 888/ 6 0 94/	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97 105 95	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 0 91 0 94 0 97 0 97 0 98 0 97 0 94 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading Other Pitmen Signalmen	::ip-	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81 95 86 97	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 0	99 96 84/6 & 93 90 93 96 96 110 103 102/6	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8 0 0 3 8 &	94 94 95 85 85 85 88/& 93/&1 383 *123 *110 *93/60 100/	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0 11 2 & 10	94 85 88 91 94 97/&9 87/&	0 0 0 0 0 0 88/6 888/ 6 0 94/	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97 105 95	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 0 91 0 94 0 97 0 97 0 98 0 97 0 94 0
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading Other Pitmen Signalmen Tower Wagon Drive	::	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 86 81 95 86 97	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 0 0 02/6	99 96 84/6 &	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 0 0 3 & 6 05/6	94 94 85 85 85 88/& 88/& 93/&1 3383 *110 *93/6 100/ 96/&1	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0 11 2 & 10	94 85 88 91 94 97/ & 9 87/ & 100 98 91/ &	0 0 0 0 0 0 88/6 888/ 6 0 94/	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97 105 95	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 0 91 0 94 0 97 0 97 0 98 0 97 0 94 0
Horse Drivers Labourers . Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year . 2nd Year 3rd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading . Other . Pitmen Signalmen . Tower Wagon Drive Horse .	ip-	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81 95 86 97	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 0	99 96 84/6 & 93 90 93 96 96 96 110 103 102/6 105/99/6&1	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 0 0 0 5/6 6	94 94 95 85 85 85 88/& 93/&1 383 *123 *110 *93/60 100/	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0 11 2 & 10	94 85 88 91 94 97/& 8 87/& 100 98 91/& 97/to 1	0 0 0 0 0 88/6 88/ 6 0 94/ 03/6	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97 105 95	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	94 0 94 0 91 0 94 0 97 0 98 0 97 0 97 & 108
Horse Drivers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading Other Pitmen Signalmen Tower Wagon Drive Horse Motor	ip-	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81 95 86 97 96/6to1 88 97	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 2/6	99 96 84/6 & 93 93 90 93 96 96 110 103 102/6 105,5 99/6&1	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 8 6 0 0 5/6	94 94 85 85 85 85 85 88 4 93 4 100 993 6 100 96 4 1 85 85 85 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0 11 2 & 10 100/	94 85 88 91 97/ & 9 87/ & 100 98 91/ & 97/to 1	0 0 0 0 0 8/6 88/ 6 0 94/ 03/6	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97 105 95 92		86 0 88/& 91 94 0 91 0 94 0 87 0 88 0 97 0 97 & 103
Horse Drivers Labourers Labourers Lamp Trimmers Maintenance Men Motormen or Gr men— 1st Year 2nd Year Night Watchmen Overhead Wiremen— Leading Other Pitmen Signalmen Tower Wagon Drive Horse Motor	ip-	95 81 81 81 81 90 93 96 81 95 86 97 96/6to1 88 97	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 0 0 0 02/6	99 96 84/6 & 93 90 93 96 96 96 110 103 102/6 105/99/6&1	6 6 90/6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 0 0 5/6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	94 94 85 85 85 88/& 88/& 93/&1 3383 *110 *93/6 100/ 96/&1	0 0 0 7 7 88/ 93/ 03/ 0 11 2 & 10 100/	94 85 88 91 94 97/& 8 87/& 100 98 91/& 97/to 1	0 0 0 0 0 8/6 88/ 6 0 94/ 03/6	96 90 87 83 87 92 92 92 97 105 95 92		94 0 94 0 91 0 94 0 87 0 88 0 97 0 97 & 103

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † The hours of labour for railway employees are 48 per week (in New South Wales and Victoria 96 per fortnight), except in the following cases:—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class /xes, 88 hours per fortnight. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine. Wonthaggi. "The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W.—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 35 hours; surface workers, 44 hours. Other Districts—Underground workers, 44 hours; surface workers, 48 hours. Wictoria, W. Australia and Tasmania—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shirts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 46 hours. South Australia—Miners and others underground 44 hours day shift, 40 hours night shift; engine-drivers and others above ground, 48 hours.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP X .- OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. $d.$	s. d.
One Horse Two Horses Three Horses	87 6	86 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	86 0.
	92 6	91 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	91 0
	96 6	93 0	93 0	92 0	92 0	93 0
Corporation Carters— One Horse Two Horses Jinkers—	94 0	86 0	85 0	85 0	88 0	86 0
	101 6	91 0	90 0	90 0	93 0	91 0
One Horse Two Horses Sanitary carters Stable Hands	87 6	94 0	92 0	93 0	93 0	94 0
	92 6	99 0	97 0	98 0	98 0	99 0
	91/6 & 96/6	90/to 100/	88 0		89 0	90/to 100,
	87/ & 92/	85 0	80 0	84 0	84 0	85 0
Tip Dray Drivers Motor Lorries and Wagons— Under 3 tons 3 tons or over	87/ & 92/ 89/6 to 98/6		85 0 87/to 95/ 100/& 105/	85 0 90 / & 94 / 98 0	90 / & 94 / 98 0	86/&91/ 91/&95/ 99/0
Carrying—Passenger— Chauffeurs	98/6&102/6 2589 0	99 0		98 0	98 0	1990 0
Lift Attendants— Goods Passenger	82 0	80 0	85 0	70/to 80/*	80 0	78 0
	82 0	80 0	80 / & 82 /	70/to 80/*	80 0	60/to 80/

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Waterside Working							
Wharf Labourers Passenger Vessels Intra States	Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
States	Wharf Labourers per						
Pantrymen 305 0	States— Cooks— Chief per month Second ,, Third ,,	261/to301/ 261 0	276 0	276 0	276 0	276 0	238/& 386/ 208/& 276/
States	Pantrymen ,, Assistant per month	305 0¶ 275/ & 285/¶ 285/ &	275 / &	275 / & 285 /¶ 285 / &	275 / & 285 / ¶ 285 / &	275/ & 285/¶ 285/ &	188/ & 325/¶
Fore Cabin ,,	states— Bakers per month Barmen ,, Butchers ,, Cooks— Chief ,, Second ,, Third ,, Ships' ,, Pantrymen ,, Scullerymen ,, Stewards— Chief Saloon ,, Second ,, Second ,, Fore Cabin ,,	Wages in Vessels of 4,000 tons Gross Register and under.	346 0 285 0¶ 296 0 416 0 336 0 276 0 326 0 256 0 257 0¶ 327 0¶ 328 0¶ 329 0¶ 325 0¶ 325 0¶ 325 0¶		Wages in Vessels of over 4,000 tons Gross Register.	366 0 2.85 0¶ 3.16 0 4.46 0 2.76 0 2.76 0 2.56 0 2.56 0 2.50 0¶ 3.25 0¶ 3.25 0¶ 3.25 0¶ 3.25 0¶ 3.25 0¶ 3.25 0¶	

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

^{† 48} and 54 hours per week. ‡ Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. § Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. ¶ Not more than 9 hours per day; in the tropics 8 hours. ¶ Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor 8 per day when in terminal ports.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

GROUP XI .- SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens	land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania
All Vessels—Interstate†; - A. B. Seamen per month Boatswains Donkeymen Firemen Greasers Lamp Trimmers Fuel Trimmers Fuel Trimmers	9	,	8. 315 335 375 355 355 335	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
Tuoi Illinincis ,,		Vessels.	010			Vessels.	
Marine Engineers†‡††— Chief per month Second ,, Third ,, Fourth,		0 N.H.P. and 605/to 655/ 495/ 445/				per 100 N.H 675/to 1,01 495/to 655 445/to 545 385/to 485/	5/
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th ,,		Interstate ssenger Vess				375/ Interstate Cargo Vessels	
Merchant Service† ††— Masters per month	Lowest Class, 12 tons and un 628/	25 Conder. 10,	lighest lass, over 000 tons. ,618/		Lowest Class, 6 tons and w 540/	0 C nder. 8,0	Highest lass, over 000 tons. 1,118/
Officers— Chief ,, Second ,,	488/ 428/		648/ 588/		428/ 388/		588/ 508/
Third ,, Fourth and Fifth ,,			528/ 388/				468/ 388/

GROUP XII .- AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	8. d.
Farming**	25.11 15.1	0	0= 11 10 1	00 // 15 /		00 // /0
General Hands*§	25/to 45/	25/to 45/	25/to 40/	30/to 45/	35/to 50/	30/to 48/
Harvesters*§	48/to 66/	48/to 80/	48/to 80/	60/to 80/	48/to 80/	48/to 72/
Milkers*§	30/to 40/	25/to 45/	25/to 35/	30/to 40/	30/to 50/	30/to 45/
Ploughmen*§	30/to 45/	30/to 50/	30/to 45/	35/to 45/	40/to 55/	.30/to 48/
Portable		1091 6			52/6 to 80/§	3292 /6 & 95
Stationary		1091 6			52/6 to 80/§	
Threshers—					/-	, 0-7 0 00 00 7
Feeders						33a95 0
Machinists						3292 6
Gardening¶						
Gardeners	86 6*	678 0	689 8	78/to 90/*	89 0	89 6
Labourers	78 0*	675 0	680 0	72/to 78/*		86 6
Nurserymen	86/6 & 94/*	78 0	86 6	78/to 110/*		89 6
Labourers	78 0*	73 0	80 0	72/to 78/*		86 6
Pastoral Workers§§—						
Cooks§	88 0	88 0	114 6	88 0	88 0	88 0
Shearers per 100	38 0	38 0	45 0	*38 0	38 0	38 0
Shed Hands§	75 10	75 10	102 6	75 10	75 10	75 10
Wool Pressers§	99 4	99 4	122 6	99 4	99 4	99 4
Rural Workers— Fruit Harvesters	84/2 to 95/1	77/to 91/9		73/11to: 0/10	81/2 & 87/2	

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. ‡ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. § Fates of wage quoted are in a dition to board and lodgir g provided. ∥ Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. ¶ Brisbane, Perth and Hobart rates are for employees of local authorities. ** Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. †† Marine Engineers—Not more than 8 hours per day in cases where one and where three or more engineers are employed, and not more than 12 hours per day where two engineers are employed, to be worked without payment for overtime. Masters and Officers.—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours; five intervals of 24 consecutive hours' leave to be allowed each master, officer or engineer each calendar month. ‡‡ Not more than 8 hours par day. §§ Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

APPENDIX.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XIII. -- DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

Note.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Clubs (Residential)— Barmen Billiard Markers Lift Attendants Porters—Day Work ,, Night Work	s. d. 39a82 0 39a82 0 39a82 0 39a82 0 39a82 0	s. d. 82 6 78 0 1980 0 78 0 78 0	s. d. 85 0 80 0 80 / & 82 / 80 0 80 0	s, d. 87 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0	s. d. 104 0* 87 0* 72 0* 80 0*	s. d. 2560 0 2557 6 2557 6
Cooks (Hotels Restaurants)—Chefs Cooks—Second	100/6 to 140/6 89/6 to 110/6 86/ to 100/6	83/to 129/ 80/6 to 108/ 79/to 88/	95/ & 100/ 90 0 90 0	104/6 to 129/6 89/6 to 104/ 89/6 & 93/	100/ & 108/ 86/ & 92/ 85/0	119/6 ²⁵ 55/6 to 96/ ²⁵ 55/6 to
Kitchenmen Mairdressing— Full Hands Hairdressers	82 0 100 0 95 0	87 6 120 0	80 0	82 0	80 0	78/ 2 ⁵ 61 6
Hotels— Barmen Billiard Markers Handymen Lift Attendants Porters—Day Work Night Work Waiters—Head "Other"	82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 92 0 82 0	90 0 87 6 87 6 1980 0 87 6 87 6 90 0 87 6	85 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0 80 0	87 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 82 0 84 0 82 0	100 0 80 0 80 0 85 0 84 0	2582 0 2561 6 2551/ & 56/6 2554/ & 61/6 2554 0 2561 6 2578/ & 90/ 2560/6 to 78/
Restaurants— Pantrymen Waiters	82 / & 84 /6 82 / to 87 /	78 0 78 0	82 6 82 6	82 0 84/6 & 85/6	80 0 84 0	²⁵ 61 6 ²⁵ 60/6 to 78/

GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s, d,	s. d.
Bill Posting-						
Billposters	84 0	84 0	80 0	675/to 84/*	1280/to90/*	84 0
Factory Engine Driving— Engine Drivers (Stationary)—	*					
1st Class	96/ & 99/	98/&101/	109 0	96/ & 99/	92/ & 95/	99/6& 102/6
2nd Class	93/ & 96/			96/ & 99/	89/ & 92/	96/6 & 99/6
3rd Class	93/ & 96/	95/ & 98/	93 0	96/ & 99/	89/ & 92/	96/6 & 99/6
Firemen—						
1st Class	90 0	95 0	91 0	93 0	86 0	93 6
2nd Class	87/ & 88/6 87 0	87/6 & 92/	91 0	85/6 & 92/ 87 0	83 0	90/6 & 92/
Trimmers	85 6	87 6	87 0	85 6	81 6	89 0
Timmors	00 0	01 0	0, 0	00 0	01 0	00.0
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders Carters—	87 6	€110 0		88 6		84 0
One Horse	87 6	88 0	85 0	85 0	85 0	86 0
Two Horses	92 6	93 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	91 0
Trimmers	87 6	6110 O		88 6		84 0

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

APPENDIX.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XIV .- MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Fuel Distribution (Fire-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Carters—One Horse , Two Horses Sawyers	87 6 92 6 87 6 87 6 87 6	93 0 98 0 97 6 96 6 91/6 & 93/6	85 0 90 0 88 0	85 0 90 0 97 6 88 6 90 6	85 0 90 0	86 0 91 0 96 0 84 0 84 0
Marine Stores— Bottle Washers Foremen	84 0 86 0 84 0	82 6 85 6 82 6	80 0 85 0 80 0	690 0 6100 0 690 0	80 0	::
Municipal— Labourers	94 0 94 0	84 6 89 6	680 0 680 0	78 6 78 6	83 0 83 / & 85 /	86 6 86 6
Shop & other Assistants— Boot Salesmen	96 6	12100 0	95 0	92 0	90 0	1085/to
Chemists' Assistants	97/6 & 105/ 89 6	110 0 6 1289 0	12103 6 695 0†	²² 80 0 ⁶ 90 0	95 0‡	100/ 110 0 10110 0¶
Confectionery Sales- men	685 0 96 6 685 0 96 6 91 6 85 0	81 6 12110 0 81 6 12112 6 90 0 82/6 & 95/	1295 0 1295 0 1295 0 1295 0 1295 0	92 0 87/to 92/ 89 6 92 0	90 0 90 0 90 0 90 0	88 0 1085/to 100, 88 0 107 0 88 0 90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants Tobacconists' Assts.	85 0 87 6	82/6 & 95/ 95 0	1295 0 1295 0	92 0 92 0	90 0	90 0 88 0
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers . Departmental Managers Parcels Officemen . Salesmen .	96 6 104/ & 109/ 96 6	12115 0 12120 0 1295 0 12110 0	1295 0	92 0	94 6 90 0 90 0	1º105 0 1º85/ to
Hardware Managers— Branch	104/ & 109/ 104/ & 109/	102 6 107/6 to 125/	::	::	::	100/
Salesmen— Junior Outside Senior	82 / & 86 / 6 96 6	62/6 & 75/ 102/6 100 0	1280/& 87/6 1295 0	82 / & 84 /6 87 / to 92 / 87 / to 92 /	90 0	60/to 85/ 95 0 90 0
Storemen — Packing, Gleaning, &c.— Night Watchmen	39 <i>bb</i> 85 / & 87/6	3396/3 & 112/9	83 0	2888 6		3660/to84/
Office Cleaners Packers—General Storemen—General	85/to 90/ 85/6 to 90/ 84/to 87/	1086 3 91 6 91 6	80 / & 82 / 685 0 685 0	85 0 85 0	85 0 90 0 90 0	1775 0 81 6 81 6
Wholesale Grocery— Packers—Head Other Storemen—Head Other		91/6 to 102/ 86 6 94/to 110/ 86/6 & 94/	690/to 115/ 685 0 690/to 115/ 685 0	99 0 85 0 99 0 85 0	90 0 90 0 92 0 90 0	87/6 & 94/ 80 0 87/6 & 94/ 80 0
Wholesale Hardware— Packers Storemen	88 0 85 0	96 3 96 3	685 0 685 0	85 0 85 0	90 0 90 0	80 0 80 0
Surveying— Surveyors' Cooks (for 7 days) Foremen Labourers	87 6 91 0 85 0	²³ 80 0* 93 0* 84 0*	99 0§ 85 0	2598 7* 78 6*	93 4* 98 0* 92 0*	

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. \dagger In retail shops same hours as other employees. \ddagger 38 hours except in special circumstances. \S Number of hours per week not regulated. \sharp 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, 47 $\frac{3}{4}$, and 48 hours. \P From Retail Grocers Determination.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footpote to table on page 144.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1924.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 144.)

GROUP III .- FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Biscuit Making— Adult Females	643 0	46 0	1041 0	38 0	⁶ 45 0	45 0
Butter Making— Adult Females		51 0	41 0	43 0		40 / & 54 /
Cheese Making— Adult Females		51 . 0	41 0			
Confectionery— Chocolate Dippers Other Adults	41 6‡ 41 6‡	50 0 50 0	942 0 942 0	38 0 38 0	<u>†</u>	1850 0 1350 0
Jam Making and Pre-		*				
Fillers Other Adults	50 0 44 0	50 0 44 0	45 6 40 0	50 0 44 0	$^{6}45 0 \\ ^{6}45 0$	50 0 44 0
Pastry Cooks— Adult Females	43/to 64/9	42 0	641 0		. N. 1911	
Tea Packing— Head Women Other Adults	12a41 6 12a41 6	55 0 47 0	644/6 to 54/	43 0	645 O	
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers Wrapper Leaf Strippers	641 6 641 6	24 0 50 / & 55 /		†		

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.				
Bootmaking— Machinists — Wax Thread	853 0 646 9	655 0 646 9	646 9 646 9	655 0 646 9	646 9	⁶ 55 0 ⁶ 46 9
Dressmaking— Adult Females	646/6 to 67/6	646/6 to 67/6	646/6 to 67/6	646/6 to 67/6	645/to 53/	646/6to 67/6
Dyers and Cleaners— Adult Females	46/6 to 54/§	46/6 to 54/		46/6 to 54/	⁶ 55 0	46/6 to 54/
Hat Making (Straw)— Finishers Machinists	649 6 649 6	649 6 649 6	649 6 649 6	::		
Millinery— Adult Females	646/6 & 49/6	646/6 & 49/6	646/6 & 49/6	646/6 & 49/6	645 0	646/6 & 49/6
Shirt Making— Adult Females	646/6 to 56/6	646/6 to 56/6	646/6 to 56/6	646/6 to 56/6	645/ & 53/	646/6 to 56/6
Tailoring (Order)— Machinists— Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hds.	656 6 651 6	656 6 651 6	656 6 651 6	656 6 651 6	662 6 662 6	656 6 651 6
Tailoresses— Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hds.	656 6 651 6	656 6 651 6	656 6 651 6	656 6 651 6	662 6 653 1	656 6 651 6

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Piece rates. ‡ 46 and 48 hours per week. \$ Six day week 48 hours; 5 day week 46½ hours.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

Section V.—continued.

GROUP IV .- CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC .- continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney		Melbou	rne.	Brisba	ne.	Adelai	de.	Pert	h.	Hoba	rt.
Tailoring (Ready-made)— Machinists—	s, d		8,	d.	8.	d.	· 8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hds. Tailoresses—	651 649		651 649	6	651 649	6	651 649	6	648 646			6
Coat Hands Trousers, Vest Hds.	651 6 648 (651 648	6	651 648	6	651 648	6	648 645	0	51 48	6
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—												
Comb Minders Drawers and Menders	48/9 & 5		42 42	0	1041	0					43 42	0
Gillbox Minders Warpers	48/9 & 5		42 45	0	1041 1041	0	42	0*			41 43	0
Weavers—Loom Other Adults	53 9 44 9		46 42	0	1041 1041	0	62 42	0*			44 40	0
Underclothing— Adult Females	646/6 to 5	6/6	646/6 to	56/6	⁶ 46/6 to	56/6	646/6 to	56/6	645/&	53/	646/6 to	56/6

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.-PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture— Bedding Machinists Mattress (Wire)Workers Picture Frame Workers	s. d. 644 6 647 6	s, d. 652 0 664 0 653 6	s. d.	s. d. 48 0	s. d. 50 0 50 0 50 0	s. d. 51/6 & 57/6 51 6
Bookbinding— Folders	744 6 746/6 & 48/6	52 6 55 0	645 3 650 6	50 0 53 0	650 0 650 0	648 0 651 0
Brush Making— Bass Broom Drawers Bench Drawers Machinists — Treadle Knot	647 6 647 6	44 0	\\ 45 0\{	36 0 36 0	600.000	
Candle Making— Adult Females	41 6	43 6		43 6	8	35 0
Cardboard Box Making— Box Makers Other Adults	44 0 44 0	52/ & 58/ 50 0	945 0 945 0	48 6 44/6 & 46/6	647 6	110
Jewellery :— Chainmakers Enamel Fillers Gilders Polishers Scratch Brushers Workers N.E.I.	51/& 56/ 41 6 51 0 51 0 51 0 51 0 56 0	57 6 45 0 65 0 55/to 65/ 45 0 87 0	663 0 653 0 653 0 653 0 653 0 653 0	55 0† 55 0† 55 0†	\begin{cases} 53 6 \end{cases}	
Leather Small Goods— Hand Stitchers Other Adults	852 3 852 3	*52 3 *52 3	\$53 5 853 5	48 0 48 0	*50 0 *50 0	*51 7 *51 7
Paper Making— Adult Females	41 6	44 0				
Paper Bag Making— Adult Females	844 6	42 0	945 0	41 6	650 0	
Polish Making— Adult Females	642 0*	43 6		43 6		
Portmanteau Making— Adult Females	852 3	852 3	⁸ 53 5	48 0	850 0	851 7
Potteries— Adult Females	41 6	43 9	647 8	***		-51 /

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144. † Hours of labour per week: 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). ‡ Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. \$ Piecework.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144.

Section V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.-PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING-continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Printing—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jobbing Office Assists. Lithographing Feeders	644 6 846 6	52 6 52 6	645 3 645 3	50 / & 53 / 53 0	650 0 650 0	648 0 648 0
Rubber Working— Adult Females	45 81	45 8†				
Saddlery and Harness Making— Adult Females	852 3	852 3	⁸ 53 5	48 0	850 O	851 7
Sail Making— Adult Females	1246/6 & 50/	846/to 55/	643/ & 48/	45 0	645 0*	
Soap Making— Adult Females	41 6	43 6	1041 0	43 6		35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making Machinists	1246/6 & 50/	846/6 to 55/	643/ & 48/	45 0	645 0*	
Wickerworking— Adult Females	646 6			53 6	50 0	51 6

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation	. Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hotels-	0					
Barmaids	54, 6	66 6	670 0	75 0	100 0	²⁵ 61 6
Housemaids	48 6	54 0	41 0	53 0	59 6	2547/ to 51/
Laundresses		57 0	46 0	58 0	59 6	2554 0
Waitresses-Head	49 6	57 0	41 0	58 0		2560/6 &66/6
Other	49 6	54 0	41 0	53 0	59 6	2547/to 54/6
Laundries-						04.0
General Hands	41 6	28/to 45/*	641 0	38 6	54 0	24 0
Shirt and Collar	41/6& 45/6*	40/to 50/*	641 0	42 0	60 0	24/ & 30/.
Sorters	11 10 0- 45 10		641 0	42 0	54 0	24 0
Starchers	41 6	30/to 35/*	641 0	38 6	54 0	24 0
Washers	41/6 & 50/6		641 0	38 6	66 0	36 0
Office Cleaning-						454.4
Adult Females	442/6 to 53/6	667 10	656/ & 58/	¹e35 0	1 6‡	
Restaurants—			10.0	00 0	FF 0	9540 0
Pantry Maids		47 0	42 0	39 0	57 6	2548 0
Waitresses	49/ & 52/	47 0	42 0	40/6 to 50/6	59 6	2547/ to 54/6

GROUP	XIV -SHOP	ASSISTANTS.	CLERKS.	ETC.

ndustry and Occupation.	Sydne	ey.	Melbourne.	Brisba	ne.	Adelaid	e.	Perth.	Hoba	rt.
Herks, &c.—	8.	d.	s. d.	8.	d.	8. 0	l.	s. d.	8.	
Cashiers Clerical Assistants	48 48	9	6 1254 0 6 12 54 / & 56 / 6	671 671	0§ 0§	652 652	9	60 0	0.0	0
Boot Drapery	52 52	6	1250 0 1250 0	56 56	6	41 41	0	651/6& 56/6 651/6 to 60/	1050 1050	0
Fruit and Confectionery Newsagent and Book-	645	6	45 0	56	6			651 6	55	
stall Tobacconists	50 54	6	45 / & 50 / 80 0	56 56	6	2.00	0	649 6 649 6	60 55	

^{*} Ruling or predominant rates, see note at top of page 144.

^{† 46}½ and 48 hours. ‡ Per hour. With minimum of 25 hours per week. \$ In retail shops same hours as other employees. || 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

Note.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote to table on page 144. on page 144.

